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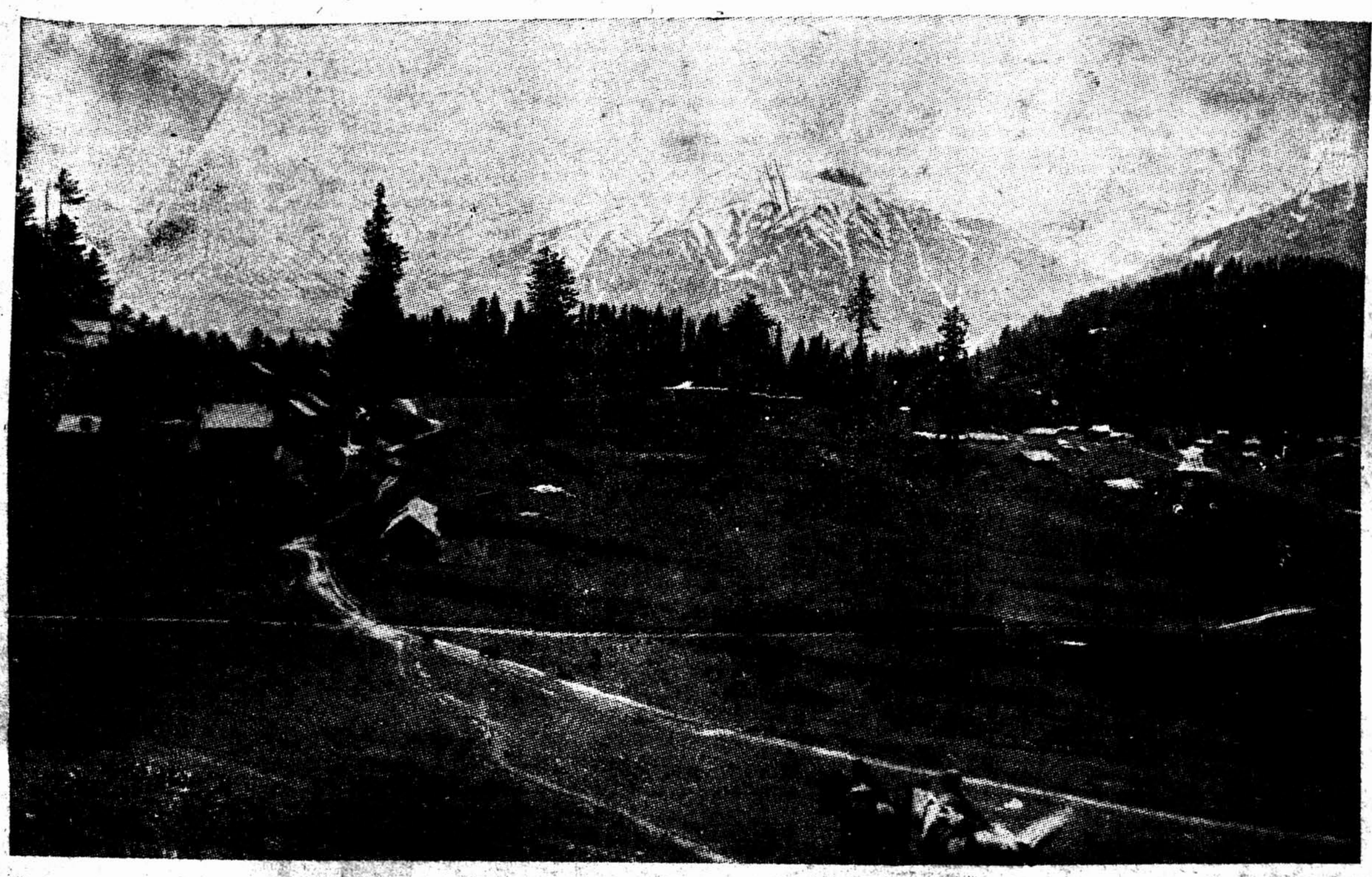
PEAK OF PANORAMA



Indian Railways Centenary has brought concessions to hill stations in summer. Holidaying in Kashmir has numerous attractions. Here is the picturesque beauty of Gulmarg chasing the horizon.

After the attainment of independence, Simla has politically faded. Delhi may rule, but Simla still reigns asthe Queen of hill stations.

Probe Into American Character

SEE PAGE 4

Glories Of Vaisali

BY P. C. ROY CHOUDURY,

THE birthday of Mahavira Vardhamana, the twenty-fourth Tirthankara, the founder of Jainism will be celebrated at Vaisali, a village in Muzaffarpur District (Bihar) on the 28th inst.

Vaisali, a famous city in 600 B.C. marked the confluence of Buddhism and Jainism. Vaisali has been mentioned in the MAHA-PARINIBBANA SUTTA as the place where Buddha went from Nalanda passing through Patiligamo (Patna) where the inhabitants had built "awasthagaran" (rest-house) in the middle of the city. At that period the two Ministers of the Raja of Magadha namely Sunidho and Wessekaro were building a citadel at Patiligamo.

Buddha predicted that the village of Patiligamo would become a great city and also predicted that great calamities like internal discord, fire and inundation of the Ganges would befall the city.

Vaisali was already a big city at that time. Ajatasatru conquered Vaisali in the 3rd year of the era which dated from the Nirvana of Buddha. It is said that Ajatasatru was succeeded by four kings when people of Pataliputra revolted and Sisunaga became the king. This king changed the capital from Rajgirha to Vaisali, but his successor Kalasoka removed the Capital to Pataliputra. Vaisali thus flourished when Pataliputra was being made and had continued as the capital of Magadha for quite a considerable time.

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It is at Vaisali that Buddha established the Order of Nuns at the request of his cousin and disciple Ananda and his widowed mother. It is here that the famous courtesan Ambapali had worshipped Buddha. This story has formed the theme of many dramas.

The Licchavis who formed the main ruling dynasty were devoted to Buddha. The second great Council of the Buddhists was held at Vaisali which was attended by more than 700 monks and the dispute between the Hinayana and Mahayana schools of Buddhism was debated at Vaisali, Vaisali was the centre of Buddhism for a long time.

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Asoka visited Vaisali near about 250 B.C. and erected a lion pillar which is still existing. Other architectural and sculptural finds include a Panchamukhi Mahadev.

Vaisali is also intimately associated with Ramchandra and the Ramayana. Ramchandra and Vishwamitra journeyed along the Sarjug for two days and crossed it on the third day, and on the same day Taraka was killed by Rama. On the fourth day they reached Vishwamitra's hermitage. From Viswamitra's hermitage they went to Mithila. The point at which Rama crossed the Ganges after passing Vaisali is at the junction of the Ganges and Gandak. On the return journey also Rama had passed through Vaisali.

Excavations were carried out at Vaisali (the modern Basarh village) by Dr. Bloch in 1903 and ended with Dr. Spooner in 1912. A large number of articles have been found, Terracotta male and female figurines. Some of them show fine workmanship and lofty ideas.

There is a collection of some of them in a small museum at Vaisali itself which is maintained by the Vaisali Sangha. More excavation will surely yield further specimens.

Vaisali Utsav at this small village at Vaisali has been inaugurated since a few years back and a Vaisali Sangh has been established with Sri Srikrishna Sinha, Bihar's Premier as the President. With a small beginning the Utsav is now attracting attention and thousands of people assemble in that small and dusty village and enjoy folk-songs, dance and other cultural shows.

WEEK-END FUN

"Do you know how many men fall in love with her because of the exquisite perfumes she uses?"

"Oh, I'd say about ten per scent."

* * *

An actor married a wealthy woman and retired. One day he and his wife were out walking when they passed two actors who had known the husband.

"There goes John," said one of them, "with his labour-saving device."

* * *

Answering a ring at his door, a man found an old friend and a large dog standing outside.

"Come in!" he said.

The friend entered and sat down. The dog knocked over a standard lamp and several knick-knacks, and finally made himself comfortable in one of the best chairs.

When some time later the guest rose to leave, the host asked with a touch of sarcasm: "Aren't you forgetting your dog?"

"My dog?" asked the guest in surprise. "Heavens, I thought he was yours!"

* * *

Two dear things met in the street. "My dear," said one, "your hat is becoming——" And as the other began to purr, she continued: "quite a means of identification, isn't it?"

* * *

Fresh out of medical school, a young doctor opened his surgery and waited for his first patient. The man who finally walked in was covered all over with a purple rash.

The young practitioner searched through his medical books, but could find nothing remotely resembling the symptoms.

"Have you ever had anything like this before?" he eventually asked the patient.

"Why, yes, doctor," replied the patient. "It plumb had me down six times last year."

"Well," diagnosed the young doctor, "you've plumb got it again."

* * *

They were receiving a little conventional advice from the minister. First the husband was charged with his responsibilities, and then came the wife's turn. "You must love, honour and obey your husband," droned the parson, "and follow him wherever he goes.'

The wife looked aghast. "Fancy!" she exclaimed. "And Jim a deep-sea diver!"

* * *

"I took my daughter to see her first football match last Saturday and she lost her voice."

"I expect she'll want to go again, though."

"Very likely—but I'm taking my wife next time."

* * *

A group of soldiers' wives were bragging about their husbands. The first remarked that hers had been granted a commission.

"John has just got notice of his captaincy"! thrilled the second. The third hinted that her husband was hoping for his first lieutenancy that month.

In a brief pause the fourth wife burst out bravely. "Well, Johnny still has his privacy, anyway!"

* * *

"My flat is on the third floor—No. 17. Put your elbow against the bell button and push hard."

"Why my elbow? Can't I push with my finger?"

"Surely you've not coming empty-handed?"

* * *

"Mummy, why do some people object to having children in their house?" asked little Elsie.

"I don't know," her mother answered sharply, "and I can't be bothered with such things now. Go and see what baby's crying about, tell Billy to stop aiming that catapult, make Betty and Alec stop sliding down the banisters, and tell Georgie if he doesn't stop blowing that trumpet I'll take it away from him."

* * *

Miss Frost: "Before we drive any farther I want you to understand that I don't flirt, so don't try to hold my hand or kiss me. Is that clear?"

"Yes."

"Now that that's settled, where shall we go?"

"Home."

A very old judge, known for the speed with which he disposed of cases, was asked by a friend to explain.

"I always listen to plaintiff, and then I make my decision."

"You never listen to the defendant?"

"Well, I did at first, but I found out it confused me."

* * *

Driving along a dusty, desolate Arizona road I was surprised to come upon a small roadside stall. Its sign proclaimed: Free! Dig Your own Desert Cactus. Seated beside it was a wizened old man in a rocking chair. I asked why he chose to sit there giving away cactus.

"Well, son, there's three purposes," he replied. "It gives people a chance to dig in the earth and get themselves a nice memento of Arizona; it gives me a chance to meet a lot of interesting people. And it's already half-cleared an acre of cactus that I would have had to haul away anyhow."

The convivial husband had a friend to stay with him for the week-end. When the guest was being shown up to his room he noticed that there were faint crosses on several stairs. He asked why.

"Ah," whispered the host, "these come into operation after midnight. X means that the step creaks."

* * *

In the script of "Stars and Stripes Forever," the story of John Phillip Sousa, is the following: At a Presidential reception held in the White House by Benjamin Harrison, Sousa's Marine Band was playing a slow march. The President complained to Sousa that so many guests stopped to talk that the receiving line was terribly slowed, and suggested that faster and louder music might help. Sousa then had the band play "Semper Fidelis," his famous composition which was to become the official march of the Marine Corps.

'PAINTING FOR POSTERITY'

White in The Akron Beacon-Journ l

CUTTING DOWN ON SLEEP

SINCE the beginning of the world, men have been trying to reduce the time they spend in sleeping. Actually, nearly a third of our existence is spent in sleeping writes L. S. in 'Tit-Bits'.

What is sleep, and what are the effects of lack of sleep?

Here we find ourselves faced by a multitude of individual cases: Napoleon, for instance slept hardy four hours a day yet felt not the slightest unnatural fatigue. A healthy man can, without danger, reduce his sleep to five or six hours out of twenty-four. The normal length for an adult is eight hours.

But scholars and chemists have found that during the day the blood accumulates certain poisons acquired by our activity. During sleep, the blood frees itself of this poison by an appropriate chemical reaction.

This healing sleep is generally very short with men in excellent health and who normally feel no ill effects.

The basic argument is that any chemical reaction develops more easily when the temperature is higher and when catalysts (remedial agents) are introduced.

It thus means finding the right temperature and the adequate catalysts.

The influence of this temperature is of the greatest importance in a healing sleep. It has often been found that in summer man feels the need for sleep less than in winter.

On the other hand, heat is a determining factor in the acceleration of a chemical reaction. Unfortunately, it is impossible to increase the temperature of our bodies beyond a certain limit. But a few degrees are enough to accelerate the speed of our sleep and recuperation.

The factor "temperature" alone is not enough to reduce our need for sleep noticeably. Chemists have thus come to investigate the ideal catalysts. Let us remember that a catalyst is a body which, by its presence, increases the speed of reaction. Little is yet known of the action of this agent.

Chemists are endeavouring to discover which ones would activate the reaction called "sleep".

Their studies are concentrated at the moment on the known products such as "stimulants" or those which have the reputation of preventing sleep. Once the ideal catalysts are found, the problem will still not be resolved. For then it will be fitting to discover the toxicant substances which ought to be destroyed.

After that, we may be able to live healthy on only three or four hours of slumber.

Strong Man Of Egypt

BY MARC T. GREENE

(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor" Boston)

CAIRO.

FOR centuries the common people of Egypt, the fellaheen, have been little more than serfs, economically speaking. Successive governments of various political complexions have shown small interest in their welfare. Their living standard has been one of the lowest in the world, east or west.

This lamentable condition has stemmed largely from the landlord system, vast landholdings in possession of a clique of extremely wealthy men whose influence was great—in some cases, dominating—with the political parties, the central government, and especially with the monarchy. The great estates—cotton mostly, for upon cotton rests the national economy of Egypt—embraced in many cases hundreds of thousands of acres in the rich Nile Valley and the fertile Delta country. On these the fellaheen laboured for a pittance. Or else they leased from the landlords small tracts which they worked on shares, like the share-croppers of the American South, or even more like the poor peasants of China.

The state of the Egyptian masses had changed very little in centuries. Clearly it could be changed only by a political regime having primary consideration for their welfare, and headed by a strong personality dedicated to raising them from economic serfdom and to ending the landlord system.

Few envisaged such a regime or such a leader, but in the government headed by Gen. Mohammed Naguib, which was born of what is now called in Egypt "The Revolution," there is much hope of the realization of long-cherished dreams of both.

The present hour is one of transition. The drastic course taken by Egypt's "strong man" is one which naturally is arousing fierce opposition. The dispossessed in political place and in property are bitterly resentful, and almost every day plots directed against the new regime are discovered or reported to have been discovered. Scores of officials have been removed from office and many arrested. A recent move is the exiling of one group of alleged plotters to a dreary spot in the desert on the shores of the Red Sea.

But the great strength of the Prime Minister and head of the "revolutionary government" lies in the support of the army, and in the affection of the masses which seems to grow deeper every day. His appearance in the streets—he goes about with so little protection and so much confidence that his friends are inclined to protest—brings a tumult of acclaim. The people try to crowd about his car, to reach his hand that they may bring it to their lips, even to touch his garments. Rarely in any land have the masses shown such depth of affection for a leader or such profound belief in his devotion to their welfare.

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Mohammed Naguib—it is this way he is almost universally referred to and that in itself is a tacit indication of affection and intimate regard—is in many ways something apart from the popular conception of a dictator. Indeed, it is a designation he never has used and does not permit used. In him you find nothing of the usual totalitarian leader's pomposity of manner, calculated solemnity of feature, or grandiosity of bearing. He is a man of singular personal appeal, of a compelling charm of manner. It is all but impossible to associate him with any form or manifestation of despotism.

None the less it is too early to draw final conclusions. All agree that the hour is a critical one in Egypt's affairs and in its long history. As already suggested, the periods is one of transition and if that transition is to be successful it must bring about such a change in the whole manner and fashion of life and in the

(Continued on Page 23 Col. 4)

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THE Jammu Parishad demand for complete integration with India now and now only suggests and envisages, in practical terms, the separation of the Hindu-dominated Jammu from the Muslim majority area of Kashmir. This takes us to the Two-Nation theory which the Congress has rejected and the agitation has become a battle for the territorial integrity of the state with.

SECULARISM AT STAKE

Inside Story Of Jammu Agitation

BY S. I. THEOGARAJ

IN the present state of the Kashmir problem, replete with international complications, whatever happens in Jammu and Kashmir, or elsewhere about that State, is bound to affect not only the internal situation of the State but also the State's relations with the Centre.

The present agitation in Jammu and Kashmir and in the adjoining States is singularly significant in that it does not cease with impeding the progress of the State and embarrassing the relationship between the State and the Union at this delicate juncture, but tends to resurrect in other parts of the country the demon of communalism that has been all but dead since the general elections. The Indian people who have lived through the past 30 years of the country's history have seen how communal organisations have functioned. The occurrences of 1947 and the martyrdom of Gandhiji are constant reminders of what would happen to this land of ours, if the communal organisations are allowed to practise what they preach.

This agitation has begun to play a dangerous role calculated to injure the larger interests of the country. In its attempt to assume mass character it put forward attractive slogans. The demands of the agitators sound so noble that any one would be tempted to conclude that the cause of this agitation is patriotism. It is not so. The real cause is as far from patriotism as falsehood is from truth. Leaders of the Parishad and of the communal organisations elsewhere, it is now clear, decided to sacrifice the larger interests of the country for their ulterior political ends. And for this they exploited the situation in Jammu and Kashmir.

Demobilised Soldiers

Before the political changes in this sub-continent, the Jammu and Kashmir State Army was the exclusive preserve of th eDogra Rajuts who, being of the same caste as the ruler, were a favoured and a powerful group in the State. But in the changes that took place since independence, the State Army was taken over by the Government of India. Consequently, about 4,000 soldiers from different parts of the State were thrown out of employment. These demobilised soldiers have been lured to take an active part in the present agitation.

The Government of Jammu and Kashmir has, in certain respects, moved ahead of the other Governments in the country towards creating a welfare State. This has affected vested interests.

The landlords who were deprived of their estates and the moneylenders who lost fortunes through Government measures were harbouring revenge against the Government.

This section also feel that because 'limited' accession to India has been gone through, there may not be 'complete' accession. They are afraid that if Kashmir associated itself with Pakistan all their property would be snatched. They have, therefore, consolidated their ranks and spread pernicious rumours and thus helped in creating the present situation.

Communal Holocaust

As a result of the Kashmir Government's education policy many new schools sprang up. This necessitated the publication of a large number of text-books. In an attempt to simplify these text-books, in some places Urdu words have been used. And this system does not find favour with the predominantly-Hindu intelligentsia of Jammu.

The communal holocaust that broke out on the eve of Independence had Jammu also in its grip. The strong feeling of resentment that the Hindus of Jammu developed towards Muslims has been kept fresh in their minds by the happenings in the adjoining Punjab. And Hindu militant communalist leaders have been flaming the anti-Muslim feelings of these people. These people, therefore, suspect whatever the Abdullah Government does.

Added to the above were the abolition of monarchy and the adoption of the State flag. These facts were presented by communal leaders to the common man in Jammu as signs of Kashmir's domination over Jammu.

The Hindu in Jammu was proud of the fact that his ruler was a Hindu and that Kashmir and Ladakh were conquered by Jammu. And so he got incited when he was told that Jammu was dominated by Kashmir and that his Maharaja was deposed by 'Kashmiri Muslims, in intrigue with the Prime Minister of India.'

The existence of customs barrier, and some other facts have contributed to the high prices of controlled commodities in the State. The discontent that arose in the minds of the people due to this fact too has been exploited by communal leaders to give strength to the present agitation.

Parishad's Role

How, what are the demands of the agitators? The Parishad 'wants that Article 370 of the Indian Constitution which has temporarily given special position to the Jammu and Kashmir State should be deleted and the Constitution should be applied to that State in its entirety, as has been done in the case of other Part B States.' It is because 'the Paishad holds that the accession of the State to India is beyond question

The fact that the subjects in regard to which Jammu and Kashmir State has acceded are less than those applying to other States does not establish that there was partial accession. The issue is one of integration. Sardar Patel's fuller integration policy could not be followed in Kashmir, because there was a war and Kashmir became an international problem.

Plebiscite Issue

India's committal to a free and fair plebiscite in the State on its accession to India is pointed out as 'a surrender of India's interests to those of Kashmir.' India did not want to take political advantage of the State's immediate peril.

Subsequently, when the Constituent Assembly met in Kashmir for the first time, it was India that asked the Assembly not to pass any resolution confirming the accession to India so as not to embarrass India before the U.N.

The Parishad agitates for getting life-tenure for the Maharaja as is the case with the Rajpramukhs. It must be pointed out that the decision to arrive at a settlement, financial and otherwise, with the rulers was taken at a time when there was a fear and a possibility of India going to pieces. For obvious reasons the question of the Headship of Jammu and Kashmir could not be decided then. Subsequently, on the recommendations of the Basic Principles Committee the Kashmir Constituent Assembly decided that the 'office of the Head of the State shall be elective.'

Now, the considerations before the Government of India were two—firstly to give effect to the wishes of the people of the State and secondly to give effect to the Constitution of India. Therefore, after mature consideration it was agreed (i) that the Head of the State shall be the person recognised by the President on the recommendation of the Legislature of the State; (ii) that he shall hold office during the pleasure of the President; (iii) that he may be writing under his hand addressed to the President resign his office; and (iv) that subject to the foregoing provisions, the Head of the State shall hold office for a term of five years from the date he enters upon his office, provided that he shall notwithstanding the expiration of his term continue to hold office until his successor enters upon his office.

From the above agreement it will be seen that while the desire of the State's people to end dynastic rule and to have an elected head has been accepted, it has been provided that his appointment will be subject to recognition by the President.

Fundamental Rights

In regard to Fundamental Rights, the most important point is related to the land reforms What really affected the landlords in this State more than in other States is that no compensation was paid. The Parishad took up this cause. The land reforms that have taken place in Jammu and Kashmir are one of the most desirable events that have happened in this country since independence. Each land-owner is allowed to keep 23 acres of land **plus** orchards. Orchards are so important in Jammu and Kashmir that it can be said that these measures are certainly not inconsiderate. And, it would not have been wise to limit the authority of the State Government to deal with this situation. So, as at present agreed, the Fundamental Rights of the Indian Constitution apply to Jammu and Kashmir but the Article guaranteeing compensation does not apply to the recent land reforms in the State.

The Parishad tried to create a lot of misunderstanding in regard to the National Flag. Jammu and Kashmir has accepted the National Flag as the supreme flag and it occupies today exactly the same status and position in Jammu and Kashmir as in any other part of the country.

There is the question of financial integration of the State with India. To go into the various economic grievances of the people and to suggest remedies the Government of Jammu and Kashmir has appointed a Commission which has already started its work. That the Government is eager to investigate into the grievances of the people of Jammu and redress them is evident from the fact that the Commission was required to report in two months. But the ugly events in Jammu have engaged the urgent attention of the Government. It is strange that the same group of people who disturb the peace of the State and thus upset the implementation of Government's programme come out accusing the Government of not having carried out certain items of an agreement or programme. Perhaps, they want it and do it deliberately! Otherwise, on what basis could they carry on their present destructive agitation?

Two-Nation Theory

The Parishad also declares that, if the Jammu and Kashmir State does not in its entirety want to integrate itself with India, it is their 'patriotic duty to resist with all the strength at our command any attempt to thwart full integration of only Jammu with India'! A demand for complete integration now of Jammu with India suggests and envisages, in practical terms, the separation of the Hindu-dominated Jammu from the Muslim-dominated Kashmir. This takes us to the two-nation theory. India and the Congress never accepted this theory. When freedom came Congress, due to the conditions then obtaining in this sub-continent, agreed that those areas of India where the majority of the electorate had voted for Pakistan might be allowed to secede. Out of the Muslim majority areas, two did not vote for Pakistan—North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir. In the former a referendum was taken on the issue of its accession to Pakistan. The latter is before us and the present agitation comes as a sharp reminder of the fact that these medieval and destructive conceptions have not yet left their hold on the minds of a section of our people.

Grave Danger

This misguided and misdirected agitation is wrought with grave dangers. Defiance of law and constituted authority is a dangerous game even in normal times; at the present stage of the Kashmir problem it is bound to imperil vital national interests. Far from agitating for getting a legitimate grievance redressed or for a democratic change of Government, the agitation has become a background for something very detrimental to Kashmir and India.

With other communal bodies elsewhere in the country lending support, the scope of this agitation has today magnified from Jammu and Kashmir to India, the epicentre changed from Jammu to Delhi and the target of attack widened from Kashmir's so-called anti-Hindu policy to India's secularism. These agitators who profess to stand by the slogan of one nation, one constitution and one culture live by the theory of two-nations and division of Kashmir. They today talk of one flag; yesterday they said that they would plant their party flag in place of India's Tricolour.

Only under the secular leadership of the National Conference is it possible for Kashmir to remain with India. The Praja Parishad which is out to divide the State cannot, most certainly, form an alternative to this dynamic leadership. If this agitation continues for some time, it will create feeling of bitterness between the people of the two units, and become a serious threat to the territorial integrity of the State. India's battle of secularism against communalism is being fought now and it behoves every Indian to lend his support to the forces of secularism by discouraging communalism in whatever form it exists in his sphere of activity.

THEY BAGGED AWARD FOR MUSIC

Shrimati Kesarbai Kerkar, Ustad Hafiz Ali Khan, Shri Semmangudi R. Srinivasa Iyer and Shri Dwaram Venkataswamy Naidu were the recipients of the annual Awards for Music, which were presented by the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad at a ceremony held in Rashtrapati Bhavan. Group photo taken after the presentation of awards shows: Seated (L to R): Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Minister for Education; Dr. Rajendra Prasad; Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President; Shrimati Kesarbai Kerkar. Standing: (L to R): Shri Semmangudi R. Srinivasa Iyer; Ustad Hafiz Ali Khan; Shri Dwaram Venkataswamy Naidu.

AMERICAN UNDER X-RAY

VIEWS ON U. S. METHODS

Multi-facet Traits Defy Definition

BY ALFRED S. SCHENKMAN,
International Institute of Educational Sciences, University of Utrecht.

THE American character!.. Like the Indian character, and the Indonesian and the English, it is nonexistent—and yet it exists. The American character is th Marshall Plan in Europe and Point Iv in Asia; it is also straight business investment in underdeveloped countries. It is Mrs. Roosevelt and Chester Bowles capturing India, by personality; it is McCarthyism, which undoes much of this capturing. The American character: it is a mass-produced synthesis of more than 150 million individual characters. It is simplicity—and grandeur. It is culture—and comfort. It is courage and fear, consistency and inconsistency. "The difficult we do at once; the impossible takes a little longer"

The American character is wealth, and poverty—is Truth, and propaganda. It is the brotherhood of Man—barring none, save perhaps Negroes in some states, and a few other races. It is a dream—and a process. It is individualism (highly acquisitive, competitive individualism)—and it is collectivism. It is business civilization running rampant, and it is "that man in the White House," business controlled by the State. The American character is technology, and materialism. It is als worship of science and distrust of scientists, worship of education and distrust of brains. The American character is all these things, and many more; and it is none of them. For there is no such thing as an American character!

It Defies Definition

And yet!.... Over more than a few years De Tocqueville, Bryce, more recently Brogan, Laski, have tried their hands, from the outside, in picturing this American character. H. S. Commager has just given us his brilliant AMERICAN MIND, an American product. We cannot so glibly dismiss the American character. What is it, or what is it not? We have not yet given up. We also ask the question that others have asked: What is this. "this new man?"

Brogan in the United States titled one of his books *The American Character* and called the English edition of the same work THE AMERICAN PROBLEM. That the American character is a problem too seems to have become one of the recognized facts of the modern world. There is much truth in this interpretation. There is too much of stereotype also. Stereotypes unfortunately predominate when we examine pictures of the American character.

Inside America there are the different stereotypes, of the Democrats (divine or demonic) and the Republicans (demonic or divine); of Labour, of Big Business; of the Jews, the Negroes, the Professors; of the South, of Brooklyn, Washington; of the American "Mom", of father; of politics, of Superman. And so on. But there are equally European or Asian or African stereotyped views of America and of the American character and civilization. What are some of these? We must scrutinise them.

When I mentioned to a friend that I had had a request to write an article on this topic, he said at once (and seriously), "that's a good way of losing your citizenship." Now that's a stereotype. While it is true that we in America today are going through a period in which we are sensitive about criticism, there has always been freedom of expression in the United States and there always will be. We are passing through a hysterical period today of loyalty oaths or (as Allan Barth prefers to call them) of non-disloyalty oaths. But there are voices on all sides attacking this "cold-war hysteria" (with some success). In any case, the implication that a critical paper on the American character must automatically be damning is definitely based on a stereotyped and ill-formed view of the United States.

I spent last summer several hectic weeks working in a Summer Session at the University of Leiden, in Holland. The topic of the Session was "Eastern and Western World." There were over 100 students present, from 17 countries. At the very beginning of the session each member answered a questionnaire with some eight or nine questions. One of these was "If you have never before been to America, how do you visualize it?" The answers are revealing. They give as good a collection of stereotypes as one could hope to get anywhere, but some of them show great insight and understanding.

Some Sample Stereotypes

Here are some samples from the answers to this question: An Indian student wrote: "American culture is a 'hodge podge' and in recent years it can be described as consisting of 'coca-cola' and 'chewing gums.' "A member of the course from Great Britain summed up his views: "The terms that seem to sum up the USA are ultra-modernity, progress, self-confidence, and activity. They have a desire to put all things right!" From a Dutch member: He visualized America "as a cocktail of technical skill and lower philosophy. And making money — 'Make money — if you can, do it honestly, but make money'."

A French student gives a balanced picture: "America has come out of Europe and Europe today reappears in America. Is America merely the country of coca-cola, of the jazz band, and of helicopters? I don't think so. There is a humanism in the American people, a humanism a bit egocentric perhaps, but the true America in my opinion is that of Abraham Lincoln, of the generous enthusiasm of the eighteenth century. America is not only gigantism and 'the best in the world.' It oscillates between two tendencies: the Babbitt tendency and the E.R.P. tendency."

Another picture that shows more than usual understanding comes from an Oxford student (from England): "It is a very diverse pattern of life that needs to be summarized if an impression of 'America' is to be conveyed. The highly industrialized and mechanized society which looms large in Hollywood films I have learned to regard as in many ways untypical, a revision of thought largely caused by discussion with American students. The small agricultural community still remains a large factor in American life: hustle and speed though prominent in American methods are perhaps only a symptom of national uncertainty, of "Nouveas riche" self-consciousness; and the average American is somewhat more stable than the tone of American politics would suggest."

More of the stereotype variety are these samples from Dutch members: "I would visualize America as a part of the world that, originally with European tools, has built a way of living that in the European way of seeing things is lacking depth." "Technicolor pictures, chewing-gum, Empire State Building, and a touch of Main Street and Babbit." "A young, powerful nation with much pushing power, technically developed as no other country in the world, but lacks civilization and culture and the thoughtfulness of the 'Old World'." "As an enlarged version of a 'home town'; people rather restricted in outlook, friendly but puzzled as concerns the outer world, with lots of hazy idealism mingled with pure ignorance."

One student, who identified himself simply as from the West, wrote: "My impression of America is highly influenced by American films. See the pictures, and you know how I visualize it." Perhaps this accounts for a Ceylonese view: "Capital and electric cookers and people with sodden hearts," an "Eastern" view "People who live in luxury without any emotions and fellow feeling," and another Western view "Death of a Salesman."

Push-Button Civilisation

An Indian answered thus: "A country of push-button civilization where the industries are so advanced that they are the last word in these lines. A vast land with cities of massive skyscrapers and broad lands bristling with factories. A people essentially warm-hearted and friendly, but somewhat immature in their outlook, with their craze for jazz and fancy ties. A people always in a hurry to make more money and to have the maximum "fun". A country where the teenagers and the undergrads are a pampered lot.

The Americans believe that the American way of life is the best and would like to impose it on others. Don't have much patience for the viewpoints of others. With a little more maturity and a little less of their fear of Communism, with their ideals, open-heart and enterprising spirit will come very near my conception of an ideal man."

Another British representative summarized with authority as follows:—

"Physically—a land of vast distances.

Materially — very progressive, with great potential resources.

Culturally—desire to progress faster than the means to realize that progress.

Emotionally—immature.

Spiritually—infantile."

One last stereotype, this time from an "Easterner": "My vision of America is first and foremost a world of mass production of both material and non-material things: cars as well as students. Its people are both simple and kind, and violent and aggressive."

Now, in all these free comments, these spontaneous comments, there is at least a grain of truth. To separate the truth from the stereotype, however, is the problem. There is, of course, more than a bit of stereotyping involved in thinking that "an American" is automatically qualified to decipher and to proclaim on the American character.

But fools do rush in where angels fear to tread. As already stated, the American character is a problem that has to be tackled. If an American version is no more accurate than an English or an Indian one, it is no less so either.

But if the American character does not exist—despite the fact that it does exist—then this article cannot be an American attempt but must be first and foremost an individual attempt. And, as in the case of every individual, the personality, the background, the training, the travel of this individual, of the author, must be important ingredients of the final version (or of this crystalization-of-the-moment).

I shall illustrate this by an anecdote. Not very long ago I was giving a series of lectures for the Oxford University Extra-Mural Department, and the over-all theme was "Aspects of American Life." (I had suggested this title as better than their suggested "The American Way of Life.") One evening, in the course of the usual exchanges of questions and answers, I was asked: "Do you know Alistair Cooke?" I said 'yes' and that "as a matter of fact I admire him very much." The answer came instantly: "Well you don't agree with him."

This leads me to point out the obvious, that one just cannot generalize about America. Different eyes see different things; different ears hear different things. For every illustration of some specific A in the United States there is an opposite specific B that can be found.

Frontier Myth

And yet, there are several propositions that we 'can' turn back to. There is a frame of reference possible. There are facts, of geography, of race, of resources, of myths, that go to form a national culture and national characters .....Is there an Indian character—or a Ceylonese? Then the Bengali "traits" and the Gujerati, or the Tamil and Sinhalese—and many others—all have to be examined for their origins and their impacts. But is there no difference between the Indian peasant and the wealthy mine-owner.... There may be much less difference between an American businessman and an Indian than between a poor American tenant-farmer and his State Senator!

First, then, we can say that the American character, whatever it is, is influenced by the vast expanse of land that is the United States. Historically the vastness of the land-space and of the ocean barriers played an important part in forming the "new man." Turner's "Frontier in American History" was a scholar's recognition of a frontier mentality. But, although "Time makes ancient Truth uncouth", and though there are fewer and fewer frontiers in industrial America, the frontier myth remains and with it a bit of frontier character.

I say a 'bit' of frontier character. But there are different Americans. They have different degrees of frontierness. There is a difference between a New York or Chicago type of city and the so-called rural "backwoods" areas. There are differences between Southern "Main Streets" and those in Mid-Western towns. The farm-dweller and the town-dweller today still have the city as their "frontier." And the farm-hand and the small town worker have an outlook, a character, different from that of the city member and factory—or white-collar-worker in the city. The environment influences character, and there are many environments in the United States.

Second, America, while America "comes out of Europe." There is the English heritage and the Spanish. There are descendants of Scotch and Irish, of Germans and Italians. There are Negroes in America, and Jews; there are Scandinavians, Slavs, Chinese, Indians (Indian Indians), Hungarians, Rumanians, Japanese, etc. If the geographical factors of land, resources, and ocean have been important in shaping the character as well as the thought of the American, then so too have the racial and ethnic factors.

Third, there are today factors as important as either geography or American ethnic heritages in forming the American character. There is the high degree of industrialization, with its concomitant urbanization. And with these go the development of the newer

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Brij Bhushan of India (left) and Yog Prasad Upadhyay of Nepal (right) relate their impressions of American educational methods to Gertrude Cameron of the U. S. State Department's International Educational Exchange Service. Bhushan was formerly Assistant Research officer for the Government of India and Upadhyay was Deputy Secretary to the Government of Nepal.

Character Probe Presents A Problem

FOR AN ON-LOOKER, THE AVERAGE AMERICAN LOOKS LIKE AN AMALGAM OF OPPOSITES WITH BABBIT TENDENCY AND A TOUCH OF HUMANISM. THOUGH SEEMINGLY A PRODUCT OF COCA-COLA AND CHEWING GUM, HOLLYWOOD AND THE MAIN STREET DO NOT PICTURISE HIM JUSTLY AND FULLY.

UNFETTERED BY HIDE-BOUND TRADITIONS OR THE DEAD HAND OF A HOARY PAST, HE DARES TO EXPERIMENT WITH THE NEW AND NOVEL, ACT IN THE LIVING-PRESENT AND CHASE HORIZONS ANEW. THAT IS WHY HE DOES NOT COMF UP TO OR TRANSCENDS THE YARDSTICK OF THE OLD WORLD.

Where Nature Plays 'Strip-Tease'

Haunting Beauty Of India's Hill Stations

BY R. T. SAHANI

BRITISHERS taught India the vitalising effects of hill stations. Though since the dawn of Independence some of these have not been as well kept as they could be, the beauty of the several resorts in the four corners of India are a perennial source of attraction and inspiration to tourists.

PERHAPS one of the most important contributions which the British made to our lives was the discovery of our hills. It is a matter of deep regret to think that these hills were always there but they remained cut off from the rest of civilization and functioned merely as abodes for aboriginal tribes which resented intrusion at the hands of explorers or as asylums for wild beasts to hibernate or again as sequestered corners for Sanyasins and Sadhus in search of the Absolute to patronise.

The discovery of the hills brings to the forefront an important point relating to our existence. The British perhaps for the first time brought home to us the need for life in place of the day-to-day drab existence with which we in India are ever so much familiar. The idea of the week-end away from the noise and smoke of London is a typical British institution. Similarly the idea of a holiday in the hills in India again became a British tradition in India, an idea with which we are by no means familiar. We hope that this tradition will be maintained in present-day India.

It is interesting to note that India even after Partition is blessed with hills of varying beauty, type and type in every part of the land. This zonal distribution of hill-stations makes it in fact extremely convenient for local inhabitants to patronise the places of interest which are within geographical proximity without incurring heavy expenditure both by way of travel, of hotel accommodation and other incidentals. Thus in the North we have a range of hills from the glorious Kashmir and Kulu Valley to Simla, Mussorie and Nainital. In the East, we have Darjeeling, Kurseong and Shillong. In the South, Ooty, Coonoor and Kodaikanal, in the West, Mahabaleshwar, Matheran and Lonavla tucked neatly in the Western Ghats on one side and Mount Abu in the Aravalli hills in the desert of Rajputana.

The variety of life experienced in these hills is quite thrilling. If you want gay times, song and dance, fun and forlic, pictures and theatres, the Northern hills afford you greater chances of enjoyment. The hotels also are well-equipped to cater to your tastes in all these directions. The Nedous at Srinagar, the Savoy, the Hackmann's and to a lesser extent, Charleville at Mussoorie, the Cecil and Grand at Simla, the Metropole and the Royal in Nainital are hotels which provide not only excellent cuisine but also do their best to give you plenty of life in the premises of the Hotel itself. The Savoy at Mussoorie for example can boast of a good band, frequent dances in season, a number of Tennis courts (plus a tennis tournament), a card-room, two billiard tables, two ping-pong tables.... the list is endless. I wish they had a fairly decent library too attached to the hotel and the picture would be complete.

FOR WANDERLUST

But however, you are adventurous and want to leave the beaten track there is nothing to prevent you from getting away. The sight of snows from your hotel bedroom at Mussoorie will well kindle the wanderlust in your bosom. If so, all arrangements are possible and could easily be made to give you the necessary equipment, stores, personnel, animals etc. There are picturesque places beyond Naini, for example, which you cannot miss. I don't mean places like Almora and Ranikhet but the Pindari Glacier itself.

Of course, all this needs a bit of roughing out but then that is something to be reckoned with. After all, that is precisely what breaks the monotony of routine. If Babbit is not to be King, and life has to have a zest, which everyday existence cannot provide, one must get away as often as is reasonably possible to haunts which inspire and which send you back to life, invigorated, a new man altogether. This is not a philosophy of escapism which is being advocated but the only solution which makes life worthwhile. It is a 'must' for efficiency. And what could be more inspiring than the sight of misty mountains shawled in snow or gliding glaciers?

Let us now proceed to the East.

ON YOUR TOES

For us in the Western part of India distance certainly lends a charm. If one could negotiate the 1,563 odd miles, greater part of it in a hop by air and the rest by the newly built Assam Link from Howrah via Katihar and Siliguri and then ascend 7,000 feet, it would definitely be worth all the trouble.

The 51-mile Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway covering the bulk of its journey in dizzy zig-zags locally known as "Goomties" can keep you on your toes most of the time in ecstatic expectation of what follows at each bend and curve.

The "Pugla Jhora"—the Mad Torrent—and Kurseong, the home of the white orchids, are important milestones in your journey. The less adventurous may well be satisfied with Kurseong, itself a delightful spot, with a climate which will buck you up no end and a panorama of nature which it will be difficult to surpass in the rest of India.

'THUNDER-BOLT'

Darjeeling derived its name from two Tibetan words "Dorje" and "Ling" meaning the 'thunder-bolt' and 'a place' is situated at the cross-road of two civlisations, the one Indian and the other Tibetan, and is world famous for the magnificent sunrise across the snows of some of the highest peaks of the Himalayas, the Kanchinjunga range and the Mount Everest. The Tiger Hill and Sanchal afford these views. The place has a haunting beauty about it.

The Abode of God Indra has a mystic charm attached to it. From no other place can one conveniently realise the colossal embodiment of silence which is the Himalayas.

It is the grandeur and majesty of the beauty of nature confronting man and making him feel ever so insignificant.

Of course, there are the usual items of interest. The hotels are excellent — the Mount Everest, Bellevue and Carlton or example. A few cinemas and a Natural History Museum are welcome to tourists. The Tibetan new year commencing from the end of January and the Divali festival in the last week of October throw the spotlight on Darjeeling. Weird devil dances and mystery plays are staged. Fun, fact and fantasy are often mingled to produce a cocktail which may be at once ribtickling, riotous and horrifying spectacle. The Bazar Day provides amusing curios which may be bought as souvenirs. And as regards the hikes around the hills, the places are far too many here as also in the neighbouring but distant Shillong, reached by an admirable motor road from Gauhati.

KODAI'S CHARM

Turning South, we ask: Ooty or Kodai?

A favourite question, often asked but not always satisfactorily answered. There are odd attachments to places and an odder attempt to deride anything else except the place of your choice. The Kodai-Wallahs maintain a pride for this little hill which is difficult to beat. When I asked a 90-year-old lady about the Nilgiris, she had only a brief sigh of derision to express for the land of blue mountains. She would not leave this Shangri-la of her dreams — Kodai — for anything in the world. It is not a question of the Carlton at Kodai versus the Savoy at Ooty, or of Perumal versus Dodapetta. It is a question of sentiment: and yet there are dividing lines.

Kodai has a quiet charm, a sequestered beauty, a shyness which abhors intrusion. Ooty is relatively gay, fussy, sophisticated, refined. It invites you. It treads on your weaknesses. It knows that men—a great majority of them — do not always live on love, air and beauty of nature. They flash a few restaurants and picture-houses at you. In season, even the equestrian and canine pleasures are not denied to you. So that Ooty is an unashamed vamp which does not mind exposing its charms to you because it knows that you will pay for it all right.

Kodai on the other hand is a shy maiden. Even the mist is shy as it covers the lake, then lifts and then comes on again.

There is virgin charm about Kodai.

You cannot have shopping centres plunged in the heart of Kodai. You cannot even have a decent picture-house. You must have a tin shed. You cannot have a solid structure. In the hotel at Kodai most of the times the stairs creek but that notwithstanding the Carlton retains within its bosom a warmth and cheer which you cannot get in the Savoy at Ooty. Yet, in Kodai you have to be content with bare necessaries.

In Ooty, man has latterly played havoc with natural beauty. The loveliest of slender trees, the guardian angels of the place, have been felled and the vista is a pathetic brown earth which may well receive the tears of every passing tourist to grow more trees. No greater crime could have been committed to Ooty. The vamp has shed its tresses!

And then the lakes — the one at Ooty, turgid, weed-ridden, desolate; the other at Kodai, a living warm piece of beauty, an institution without which you could not think of Kodai; an important limb which you could not possibly cut off, while Ooty could perhaps do without it, I mean, aesthetically.

IN THE WEST

What about the West?

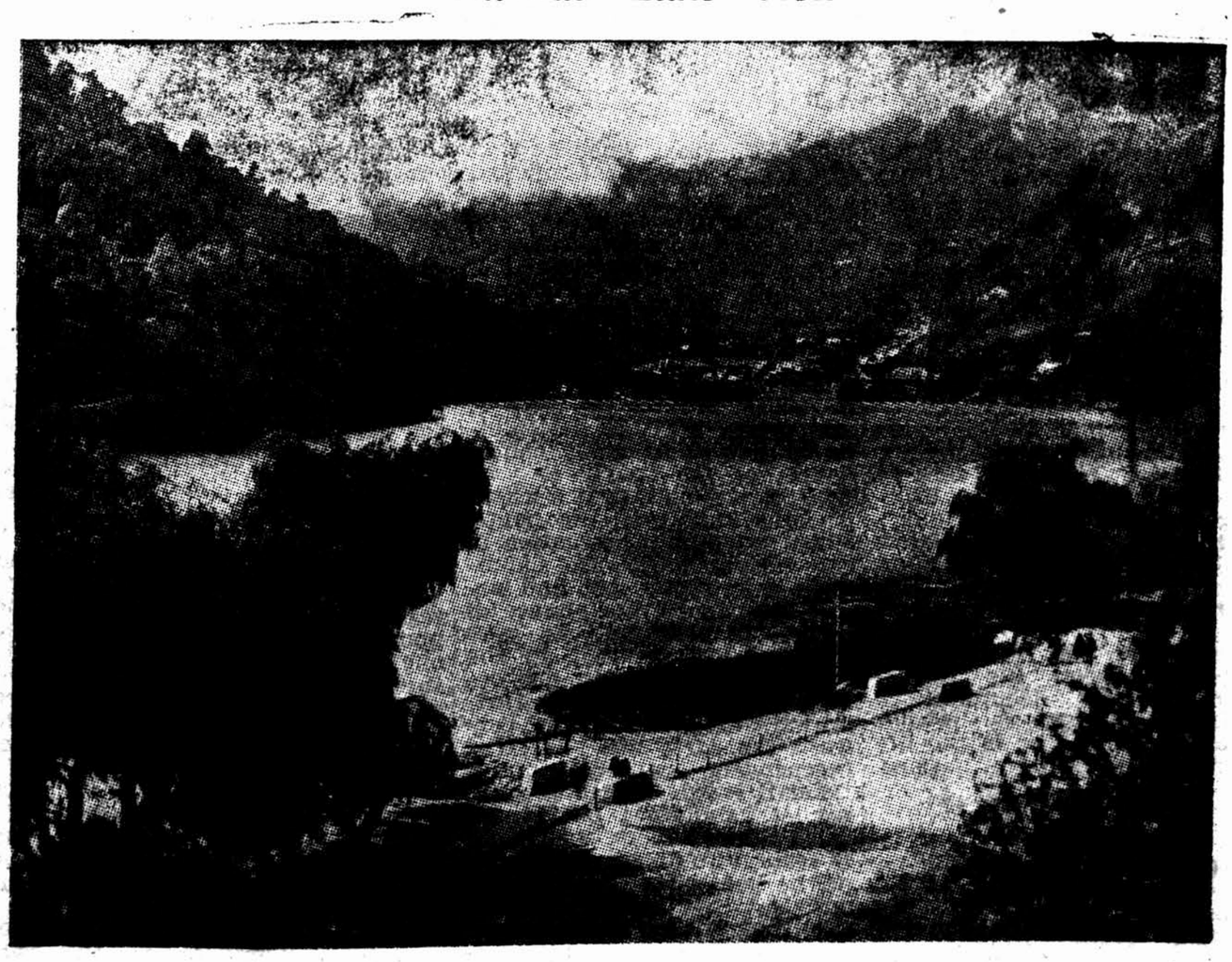
Here I am afraid, the beauty is at its poorest and the Western hills contrast rather poorly with its neighbours in the rest of India. Pride of place may perhaps be shared between Mahableshwar and Mount Abu. Relatively again, both the places are neglected and need considerable enterprise, governmental and private, to enable them to look up. Abu at least can boast of architectural antiquities. The remaining places are plebian. I am not impressed by either Matheran or Lonavla. They have obvious limitations. Of the two, however, Matheran is a pretty little capsule of delight were it not for its twin nuisance of mosquitoes and monkeys. Rationing of electricity is a serious handicap in a hill with an altitude of only 2,000 feet. Sheer proximity to Bombay is an important factor in its favour. On the other hand we have made little effort to beautify what God has created for us. We believe in beauty unadorned.

WINTER GRANDEUR

There is a feeling that hills are inaccessible in the monsoons. This is partially correct although by September most of the hills are very pleasant spots indeed and a good few of them do not get rains before the end of June. A place like Kodai could be visited at any time of the year, more so during our official monsoon when the rain at Kodai would be hardly a disturbing factor.

We have a heritage of beauty in our hills. Let us hope we don't allow them to die out. That would be a sad thing, indeed!

Nainital Lake View



KODAI IS LIKE SHY MAIDEN

UNIQUE COMMAND PERFORMANCE

THE OLD COUPLE WAS proud. Years before, their son had left their Hungarian village to pursue the elusive rainbow of success. To find it, he had crossed an ocean. Soon his letters home were filled with news of the acclaim which American audiences gave to each song he composed, wrtes Kate Smith in 'Coronation.'

For the old couple, this was a hollow happiness, for they had never heard the beautiful music written by their famous son.

"It goes like this," a neighbour, returned from America, would say, humming a few bars. "But I cannot do it justice. It is so beautiful, so magnificent. You must hear it played by a full orchestra to appreciate it."

Years passed, and it seemed to the old couple that this opportunity would never come. Then a letter arrived from America: the composer was coming home. Eagerly the old couple prepared the house for his arrival.

As soon as he entered his home, his parents led him to a piano. "Play us some of your music," his father said.

The young man shook his head gently. "If you don't mind, I'd rather not," he said. "I came home to rest."

Disappointment furrowed their faces. But rather than press their son, they were silent. They were silent next day when he announced he was going for a walk, and they quietly consented, that night at dinner, when he said he wanted them to accompany him on a trip into the city.

ONLY FOR TWO

Their silence surrendered to puzzlement when he took them to a concert hall. And they were more confused when, after seating them in a box in the darkened theatre, he left. In a moment the curtain rose, and there on the stage was a full orchestra. From the wings stepped the young composer.

He bowed and said: "I am happy to conduct this debut performance of my new music in my homeland."

For two hours, the orchestra swung from one to the next of the many songs the young man had written. In time, he was to compose more than 1,000 of the world's favourite melodies; those he conducted that night in Hungary were among his finest.

At last the concert ended. The composer turned to accept the applause. Amazingly, the brovos of only two people filled the vast auditorium! When the lights went up, the old couple saw that they were the only persons in the theatre.

At first they were startled. Then their eyes filled with tears when they realized that their desire to hear an orchestra play music from the operettas 'Rio Rita, 'The New Moon' and 'The Student Prince' had inspired this unique command performance for the parents of the composer—Sigmund Romberg!

Last Look Round

DO planets rule the destinies of men and nations? Do the movements of heavenly bodies, their conjunctions, angles, oppositions and other aspects in the nativity of human beings, their organisations, or entire nations have any effect from which the future happenings can be deduced? In one word, is Astrology a reliable science?

"Only fools go to the 'jyotishis' to help them out of their difficulties. Wise men seek to solve their difficulties by utilising their brains and hands", said Shri. Jawaharlal Nehru while performing the opening ceremony of the Tilaiya Dam in Bihar last month.

Some time last year the Astronomer Royal Sir Harold Spencer Jones debunked the claim of astrology to predict future events either in the life of human beings or of nations.

"Inevitable"

BUT curiosity in human character to know the future beforehand is an ingrained trait. Whether the future is good or bad, a man always hankers to know it beforehand. Whether he is able to avert any evil that is to come is very doubtful. Bhaskaracharya who wrote treaties on astrology is said to have computed the future of his daughter who was 'destined' to become a widow. He selected the most auspicious time for her marriage to avert the evil. But it is said the time fixed for the wedding could not be kept. In the olden days they used to measure time by a cup-like device with a small hole at the bottom of it, which was constructed to sink in water (coming through the hole) in one 'ghatika' of 24 minutes. It is said that a pearl blocked the hole and the device did not keep correct time; and the daughter of Bhaskaracharya lost her husband. The magnum opus on astrology that is ascribed to Bhaskaracharya is named by him after his daughter — 'Lilavati'.

It was the occasion for the transference of power from British to Indian hands. The day was August 15, 1947 The Banaras pundits were very much concerned over the auspicious moment for the great event. It is common knowledge that some unearthly hour was selected for the event, if not at the Centre at least in Uttar Pradesh. And Banaras is the repository of all the ancient lore of Hindu 'sciences'. including astrology

There was one well-known astrologer in Bombay some years back. Many of his predictions are said to have come correct. It is said he had worked out by astrology the date of an accident to which he was liable. And to avoid the mishap that the planets predicted he decided to keep in the house the whole of the day. But all the same he slipped and fell in the house itself, thus fulfilling the prediction of the astrological calculations. I have heard that he predicted for many persons correct future happenings. One of these is an instance where the father of a youngster wanted to get his son into the Civil Service. It was predicted by this astrologer that the youngster would get into service six months after the date of the query, and in the Provincial Service. I know that this gentlemen's son was in the Provincial Service, got advancement there and rose to good rank.

But if Bhaskaracharya and this astrologer who could predict correctly could not avoid the inevitable results of the planets' influences, of what use is astrology?—even if we know beforehand the shape of things to come.

Vithalbhai Episode

I remember another prediction. One popular Poona astrologer wrote to the late Vithalbhai Patel, when he first fought the Bombay Municipal elections after forming the Nationalist Municipal Party. The astrologer gave a certain figure as the number of candidates of the party that would come out successful according to astrological calculations. Vithalbhai said that he knew exactly how many people he would be able to get in without the help of astrologers. He was determined to put in as many candidates of the party as he COULD, calculating not astrologically but from the politician's grasp of the situation in the various wards. His candidates were sound men and women who had every chance of success over others who were likely to oppose them in the various wards. On the day before the last date for withdrawal, there was a tie between the party and the other independent candidates in B (Madvi) Ward. The total number of candidates (12 of the party and 5 others, was 17 for 16 seats. Vithalbhai wanted one of the non-party candidates to withdraw, because he was dead sure that this gentleman would never be able to win the election. After a tough fight with the independent candidates on this issue, the independent candidates accepted Vithalbhai's suggestion at the end of a meeting which lasted till 2 a. m., and the worry of FIGHTING the Mandvi election was over. And Vithalbhai put in the exact number he had said he would put in the Corporation, while THE FIGURE GIVEN BY THE ASTROLOGER WAS VERY WIDE OF THE MARK. This was political science pitted against the lore of the planets— the latter being worsted.

Future Of Congress

A gentleman sometime after the last annual session of the Congress at Nanalnagar has worked out astrologically the future of the Congress. He has given a few jottings some of which are that Shri. Jawaharlal Nehru would be powerful in the Congress for ten years to come but from 1954 Socialism would gain popularity and would influence the Congress, though it would not be of such magnitude as to suppress the Congress upto 1965. He says that the Congress would remain powerful till 1969, i.e. for 15 years more.

Congress, of course, is not a compact body as the Nationalist Municipal Party was under Vithalbhai Patel. So many terrestrial influences will act upon it, and there cannot be one single mastermind to ensure the success of the organisation and its survival after 1968, as Vithalbhai fought like a political scientist and won the seats in the Corporation.

In most of these astrological 'predictions' the 'jyotishis' claim they HAD predicted the event — AFTER THE OCCURRENCE. We have come across somebody claiming even the correct prediction of the date and manner of death of Gandhiji. But in this case also it seems the claim has been made after the event.

Latest From Lucknow

LAST fortnight at Lucknow was formed a "Society for the Scientific Study of Astrology" with Dr. S. Sampurnanand, Home Minister of Uttar Pradesh, as its president and with Acharya Jugal Kishore, Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University, as one of its Vice-Presidents. Among the messages received were one from Shri K. M. Munshi. Governor of U. P., and another from Shri G. B. Pant, the Chief Minister of the State.

Dr. Sampurnanand is reported to have said at the meeting: "If Astrology is proved a science—the science of foretelling one's future, it will benefit nations more than individuals because the future of a nation is more important than that of an individual". Though the distinguished Minister of Uttar Pradesh says he keeps an open mind, still it seems that the glaxy of office-bearers of the Society—and himself, too —appear more inclined to become believers than non-believers.

We do not mind so long as individuals believe in astrology or even witchcraft, so long as their belief does not come in the way of administration. But when astrology begins to foretell the future of a nation, it becomes rather a dangerous proposition. Fortunately Shri Nehru is at present at the head of the Indian nation and it is not likely that the calculations of the Hyderabad astrologer or the predictions of the Lucknow Society will influence him much. But Uttar Pradesh has to keep a watchful eye over the workings of the society, of which a Minister of that State is the President, and its Chief Minister and Governor are godfathers.

Another Variety

THERE are some competitors to the Lucknow Society also already. A Vienna message said that scientists working on weather forecasts will soon be able to foretell crime waves, epidemics and even bad tempers. A group of doctors and meteorologists claimed that they had already discovered that certain types of weather produce definite osychological effects. But one thing is good for the common man. Upto the present one knows how much reliance to place on the weather bulletins of meteorologists. So until they can predict weather correctly there is no danger of their being the high-priets of 'destinies' of either human beings or of nations.

Reply To Outburst

OUR antepodes, the Americans are nothing if not unique. J. Saunders Reding, a Howard University professor, last week said that three-fourths of the University faculties in India are following the Communist Party line. He said "Indians believe anything the Communists say, consider the United States imperialistic and fear our motives in sending aid to India". He said there was Communist infiltration in the Universities in India and the Government was indifferent to this and a "Hate America" campaign.

This outburst seems to be rather too much even for a tourist professor who has returned to his country. The professor must be a close associate of MacCarthiesm, which is running the witch-hunt in every walk of life in the United States from Washington to even schools and colleges.

This attitude of Americans seems to have been engendered by what Bishop Leonard Raymond of Allahabad has put his finger upon and which may be called INFANTILE STATESMANSHIP. He said that United States expects India must give all out support to American views, or else be considered an opponent. He hoped that a great nation like the United States should show ripeness and maturity of judgment. "Greatness implies tolerance, the ability to allow others their own opinions." He also criticised the Voice of America broadcasts to India as unimaginative and "ineffective". The Voice, he said, "most often adopts the attitude that material wealth alone is proof of a superior culture, that if you have television and motor cars, then you are definitely superior." "In the face of the deep spirituality of the East, such silly self-assurance makes very poor appeal," he concludes.

No comment is necessary on this

(Continued on Page 9 Col. 4)

BOMBAY FIGHTS MALARIA SCOURGE

State-wide DDT Spraying Plans

THE malaria mosquito that has historically spread death and devastation and destroyed old civilizations, as Prof. Geddes, the eminent sociologist associated with the University of Bombay, had stressed, is today being vanquished with the use of a single, simple insecticide—DDT.

Paradoxically enough, this powerful weapon was tried extensively for the first time during World War II. Bombay State had had the distinction of using DDT in rural areas for the first time in this country in 1946 in the malarious tracts of North Kanara and Dharwar districts. The results obtained were highly encouraging and DDT conquered not only the malaria mosquito but also the plague carrier fly and the bacteria of diarrhoea and dysentery. The spray operations were then extended to Thana, Ahmedabad, Kheda, Bijapur, Belgaum, West Khandesh, Panchmahals, Dangs, Ahmednagar, Surat, Kaira, Poona and Ratnagiri Districts.

NEW ALL-STATE SCHEME

Since then, the State has secured free supplies of DDT, transport and spraying equipment from the Indo-American Fund. We have only to bear the operational cost. From next month, the DDT operations will be extended to all villages and municipalities having a population of less than 40,000. The total malaria-stricken population that will benefit under the scheme of national malaria control programme is estimated at about 18 millions excluding the jurisdiction of Bombay, Ahmedabad and Poona Corporations.

It is estimated that four million malaria cases would be prevented in the State and the mortality from malaria, diarrhoea and dysentery still further reduced to the point of complete extermination of the diseases.

Additional staff, equipment, etc., of 19 units of malaria schemes has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 29,13,527 or the total of Rs. 30,76,-831.

Mortality from malaria in sprayed areas has been reduced from 2.1 per cent per mile to 0.8 per cent per mile.

The State Government has provided for Rs. 75 lakhs this year for the DDT scheme. Lakhs of rupees have been spent on it and 72 per cent of the expenditure had been incurred over the purchase of the insecticide which is expensive.

THANA OPERATIONS

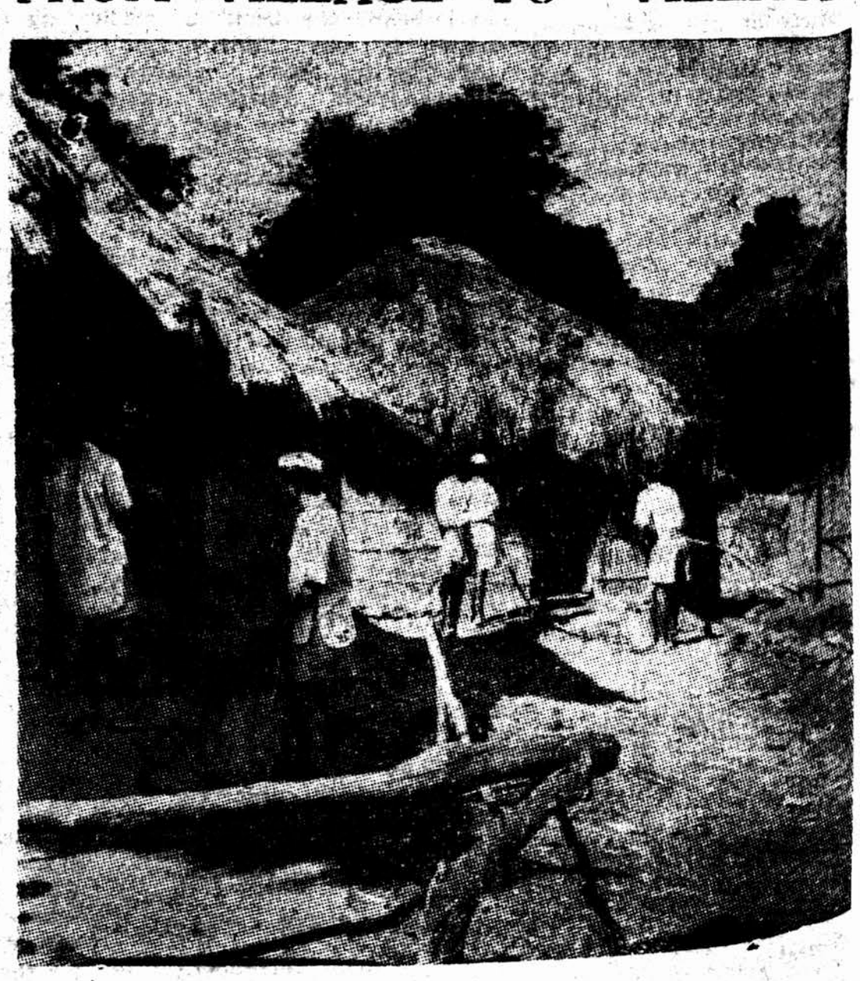
In Thana District, one of the notorious jungle areas in the State, the DDT spray operations were started in 1948. About 1,400 villages with a population of 8 lakhs are sprayed every year. The emulsion is prepared with 5 per cent of DDT and it is used as a residual spray on the inside walls of all houses in the villages as well as cattlesheds three times during the malaria season every year.

Following the spray operations started in 1948, the spleen and parasite rates among children between the ages of 2 and 12 has been appreciably reduced as is revealed by the latest analysis figures in comparison with the figures recorded before the spray operations were started.

In Chana, a village in Thana taluka, the rate was 76.0 and was reduced to 14.2 in village Nalimbi in Kalyan taluka, the rate was 100.0 and came down to 4.0. In Jawhar in Jawhar taluka, it was 18.6 and was reduced to nil. In Bhuvan in Murbad taluka, it was 50.0 and was similarly reduced to nil. Two villages in one of which the rate was 53.6, the rate was reduced to nil. It is interesting to note that there has been no case of human plague since the scheme of malaria control was introduced.

The dispensary figures for malaria as recorded by 19 dispensaries only in Thana district show a reduction of about 28,000 cases of malaria during 1951 as compared with figures recorded in 1947. As the dispensaries, even at a liberal estimate, do not cater for more than 1/6th of the population, it is estimated that over 1,20,000 malaria cases in the whole district have been prevented during 1952.

FROM VILLAGE TO VILLAGE



DDT spraying squads busy in villages.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

'Typicals' And Philately

FOREIGN GROUPS WITH A HISTORICAL FLAVOUR

FOR those who want an interesting and not too expensive sideline which takes in the stamps of almost the entire world and yet does not stray into inessentials, nothing can beat a collection of 'typical' stamps, that is to say those stamps which, more than any others, represent the country that issued them.

A collection of this kind will naturally enough be pretty fluid, so that the enthusiast does not have to worry overmuch about what to take or what not to, but in order to make it as representative as possible and yet form it within strict financial limits, certain rules need to be observed from the outset.

As in all 'thematic' collecting attractiveness of the stamps to be included will be a prime consideration. Equally important will be the fixing of an arbitrary limit of value, which can be anything from a shilling or so to pounds, depending on the collector. In practice, it will be found that most of the pictorials produced nowadays are aimed at the juvenile market with the result that their face value is usually extremely low.

In my previous notes on this subject I had laid stress on a decent 'writing up' of any 'typical' collection. A couple of readers who evidently intend taking up this sideline query the necessity for a write up. The reason is, of course, that without a certain amount of informative notes, the collection cannot possibly make sense. And even if the owner happens to know everything about the stamps he has decided to include, no stranger, being shown the stamps, can possibly see the unity and coherence of a thousand disconnected items from a few score countries.

The short notes given here are merely meant as a framework and may be expanded or altered at will.

Dominicans

With the collection more or less complete up to Denmark, we come this week to the tiny Central American republic of Dominica. Battles with the Spaniards, insurrections at home, a period under United States guidance and finally the emergence of the Trujillo dictatorship mark the history of the Dominican Republic, which shares the island of Santo Domingo with Haiti.

One cannot go anywhere on the island without being immediately aware of the presence of Trujillo... There is a Trujillo City, several Trujillo parks, schools and hospitals and—as is only to be expected—quite a number of Trujillo stamps. The early stamps of the country have quite a following among serious students but for the collector of modest means a batch of assorted items showing various 'Trujilliana' will fill the bill

Incidentally for the delectation of those who indulge in writing sermons on grains of rice and similar feats, we have the stamps issued in 1938 on the occasion of the Trinitarian rebellion. Design of these commemoratives includes a fortress, the flag of the republic and the Trinitarian Oath which is printed complete on the stamp and takes up 25 lines! Amazing thing, however, is that the engraving has been so clearly done that anyone can read the text with the greatest of ease without the aid of a magnifier.

Glorious Past

When most of the nations of the world were, so to speak, in swaddling clothes, Egypt already had a past it could boast of. The pyramids are comparatively recent—a few thousand years—but the Sphinx which keeps a lonely vigil in the desert and which has so exercised the imaginations of men is claimed by some to be eighty thousand years old!

This figure is probably eight times too high, but it is likely enough that the sands of time have run a hundred centuries since first that mysterious beast appeared on the scene.

It is almost impossible to escape from a past as glorious as Egypt's, so it is not surprising that the stamps of the country have drawn to a very large extent on its ancient heritage. Various Sphinxes and pyramids were used almost exclusively for the early stamps, while the pictorial series of 1914 also drew heavily on the past. Many of the recent issues feature the old gods and goddesses of Egypt as well as some of the fine sculptures of the later dynastics.

Amenhotep

The typical collector thus has a great deal of material from which to make his choice. But no collection can be complete without a stamp portraying Amenhotep (Akhnaton), shown on the Statistical Congress issue of 1927 and his lovely wife Nefertiti.

Amenhotep was a thousand years ahead of his time. He tried to abolish the animal worship of his ancestors and introduce a form of monotheism in its place. A sensitive, lonely, misunderstood and impractical man, he is yet one of the greatest figures of ancient times.

The likeness of Nefertiti is one of the most famous statues in the world, and has not failed to capture the imagination of artists of every age. The beautiful queen, whose death is said to have broken her husband's heart, appears on the beautiful pictorials of some years back. It is indeed ironic that the name of Amenhotep should be less familiar than that of his far inferior successor, the weak-willed Tutankhamen!

From such a past to the streamlined present is quite a jolt, but the two rub shoulders on the Airmails of 1933, where an aeroplane is shown flying over the pyramids Thinly-veiled rackets in modern issues have much reduced the country's popularity with the average collector, but there is no doubt that for attractiveness the issues of the past few years are pretty hard to beat.

A single item should suffice for tiny Finland—the one showing Jan Sibelius, without doubt the greatest composer living at this time. A brilliant creative musician and an orchestrator of the highest rank, Sibelius has written several superb symphonies and tone poems. To the popular mind, however, he will not be remembered for these larger works but for the rousing, and occasionally raucous 'Finlandia'

France & Cols.

France is the thematic collector's paradise, and the 'typical' collector is apt to get lost in the maze of good things this country offers. Joan of Arc, Louis XIV, Moliere, Pasteur, Berlioz and Rouget de Lisle (composer of the Marseillaise) is enough. The Eiffel Tower, the Notre Dame Cathedral and the palaces of Versailles can complete the picture, which can be modified to suit individual tastes.

The numerous French colonies do not, fortunately, present any great difficulties, since the native races of the territory are usually popular subjects for design. But this theme can be varied indefinitely because local customs, flora and fauna have all been featured. With face value of many of the pictorials a mere fraction of a farthing, a fairly comprehensive collection can be built up with comparative case.

France's neighbour and adversary in two world wars offers almost as much scope. The stamps of Germany have reflected the war-peace-war peace shift of her history during the past century. First we have the Empire issues with their undercurrent of militarism, next the inflation issues of the post war years reflecting the political despond and economic chaos of the nation. Later still the rise of Hitlerism is typified by ultra-national designs with the accent throughout on the superiority of the German race over every other. Finally come the current issues which are anything but bellicose.

Famous Germans

A great many world famous figures have appeared on the stamps of Germany. To name a few of the greatest: Beethoven, Bach, Handel and Mozart among the musicians. Schiller and Goethe among writers, Koch, Von Behring (scientists), Kant in the field of philosophy, Albert Durer, one of the world's great artists and, of particular interest to the collector, Heinrich von Stephan, the creator of the Universal Postal Union.

Greece has rightly been called the cradle of Western Civilisation, and the debt is a particularly heavy one as regards art. Like Egypt, modern Greece honours its past, and her stamps show many of the deities of her pantheon, some of them from world famous sculptures. Apollo the Sun God, Zeus, the Father of the Olympians, Pallas Athene, the Goddess of Wisdom the fleet-footed Hermes, the patron of the Post, the dread Minerva and the lovely Venus—the Greek pantheon is well-nigh complete on stamps.

The coming of Christianity is shown by the Madonna of 1943 and the magnificent issues portraying St. Paul in various familiar episodes from the 'Acts'. A prime favourite with all collectors is the set issued in honour of Byron, who did so much to further the cause of the Hellenes.

From the glory that was Greece to the grandeur that was Rome is a fairly short step. Italy has honoured Augustus with a magnificent series of pictorials while Virgil Horace and the historian Livy have all been commemorated with handsome pictorial issues so that no Latin student need want for subjects for writing up.

...And Italians

Coming to the Middle Ages, we have the 1932 'Dante issue which honours, along with Italy's greatest poet, celebrated writers like Boccacio, Alfieri Tasso and Petrarch, men who have made a mark in the literature of the world. In the fields of art we can choose Leonardo Da Vinci, Raphael and Michelangelo, while in music there are Spontini, Donizetti Verdi, Bellini Rossini and a portrait of the great violin-maker Stradivarius at work.

Religion is part and parcel of an Italian's existence and religious scenes naturally take an important place in the album. First and foremost there are the fine 'Holy Year' issues of 1923 showing scenes from the ministry of Christ. Special sets have also been issued in honour of St. Francis, St. Antony, St. Benedict and St. Catherine of Siena.

In the case of Egypt, France, Germany, Greece and Italy the field is so large that more than the usual number of stamps much needs be introduced, even in a 'typical' collection. It is impossible to give an idea of the life and culture of these countries by confining oneself to a couple of stray items. Yet the ones that have been selected will not make a hole in even a beginner's pocket and are ideal for getting him off to a fine start in the business of writing up.

Shakespeare

Reverting back to Hungary for a moment, we find an attractive pictorial set issued in honour of famous writers Byron is there and so is Shakespeare. If the English frown on having their greatest poet on stamps the Hungarians are evidently not so choosy. Besides, there are always the dollars to think about, since sets of this kind are obviously aimed at the American juvenile trade. For truly typical designs, however, one has to go back to 1938, when a magnificent set was issued in honour of St. Stephen, the Patron Saint ofthe country

Normally it would be most peculiar to take roadmending among the 'typicals' but in the case of Liechtenstein the roadmenders shown on the 1937 pictorials illustrate very aptly the economics of the tiny Principality It appears that a tourist asked one of the natives how there was no unemployment. The latter replied that whenever a man needed a job the State started to build a new road. "And where does the money for all this come from?" was the query. "Oh, we merely issue a new set of stamps". airily replied the worthy Liechtensteiner The story is probably apocryphal, but does indicate how important stamps are to the national economy.

Australia

A new stamp bearing a portrait of Queen Elizabeth II will be issued by Australia on April 21st. Colour is red. New 1d. and 3d. values are also due shortly in replacement of the current Georgians.

For Art Lovers

Its issues have maintained a consistently high level for the past several years and the steady rise in catalogue proves the popularity of the country among philatelists. Incidentally for those who want to form a sideline devoted to art, Liechtenstein offers unrivalled opportunities, since some recent sets have depicted many rare items from the wonderful collection of the Prince.

Monaco, much the same size as Liechtenstein, is famous with gamblers the world over as the site of the Casino which is always an invitation to win or bust. Stamps, however, have been almost as lucrative to the state as Monte Carlo. Among the current favourites are the Bosio commemoratives —rivalling the celebrated Goya "La Maja"—and the fine series issued for Holy Year.

Modern Japanese designs prove that their artists are second to none. The flying geese, the recent low value showing the mountain goat and the brilliant "Buddha" design of some time ago were favourites as soon as they appeared and have been consistently voted as among the best designs of the period. Face value in every case is very moderate.

Mozambique has long been an 'animal' collector's paradise and the celebrated 'Fishes' series deserves a place in every typical collection. A short set up to five or ten escudos is available easily enough in commercial oddments.

Momotombo

What is now called the Panama Canal might well have passed through Nicaragua—if it had not been for the early stamps showing volcanoes. In many ways the Nicaraguan route of the canal would have been simpler, and the official go ahead had almost been given, when someone pointed out that there was danger of all concerned being burnt alive since the place was infested with volcanoes.

It was useless for the champions of the Nicaraguan route to point out that the country was as safe as any other, for the opponents of the route pulled their trump card by producing Nicaragua's own stamps—with Mt. Momotombo blazing merrily away.

Truth of the matter is that this volcano has long been extinct, only nobody in America believed it in the face of the overwhelming philatelic proof, and the contract was awarded to Panama instead It only goes to show that stamp designers cannot afford to let their imaginations run wild!

(TO BE CONTINUED)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

M.E.S.—CHIEF ENGINEER, E.C., RANCHI invites applications from approved M.E.S. Contractors of 'A' to 'C' Class limit by 15th April 1953 for Extension to open Hearth Furnace Ordnance Factory—Kanpur. Estimated cost Rs. 4.80 Lakhs.

(6052)

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED FOREST ASSISTANTS for exploitation of North Andaman Forests under lease to Messrs. P. C. Ray & Co. (India) Ltd.

MINIMUM QUALIFICATION REQUIRED:—Higher Standard Certificate of Madras Forest College or of Forest Research Instituete & College, Dehra Dun.

Retired Forest Officers may also apply, if they are physically fit and can stand hard and strenuous work under extremely difficult conditions.

Apply to the undersigned stating age, qualification, experience and the pay required.

Please mention names of the Officers under whom the experience has been gained, with copies of testimonials, the originals of which should be produced when called for.

B. S. CHENGAPA,
General Manager.
Messrs. P.C. Ray & Co. (India) Ltd. North Andaman Project, Mayabunder, Port Blair.

(6053)

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Chaitra Shud 8, 2009.
Muslim: Rajjab 6, 1372.
Parsi: Meher 22, 1322.
Sunrise 6-42 a.m.
Sunset 6-50 p.m.
Hightide 04-20, 18-16.
Lowtide 10-48, —

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

THE BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: 6-00 p.m., at Sangham premises (Telang Road, Pioneer School Building): Mr. Krishnamurthi, will address on "Architectural, Sculptural and Artistic Terminology in Tamil."

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Opp. Flora Fountain. Free Public lecture on "Spring—Nature's Festival of Rebirth: Its Message for each one of us" at 6-15.

SHRINE OF SUPREME CULTURE: Shri-Vidya Siddhi Kendra. Service by Dr. Trivikram on: "Was Sankara an Eccentric?" at Radha Kunj, Shivaji Park, 5-30 p.m.

FOR KERALA RELIEF FUND
Prof. M. P. Manmathan, M.A., well known figure in Malayalam literaturewill give a Kathaprasangam on 'Magdalanamariam' of Poet Vallathol at 6-30 p.m. at the Podar College Hall. Matunga

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN "Open Air "Anand Bazar' (Fun Fair)" to be held on Saturday, the 28th inst from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. on the terrace of Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.

Sri Ramanasram

Mandalabishekam on the 45th day after the Mahasamadhi of Sri Niranajanananda Swami of Sri Ramanasramam at Tiruvannamalai (South India) was performed by devotees at Sri Ramanasramam on the 12th inst. with pooja and poor feeding. He is succeeded by his son Sri. T. N. Venkataraman.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

243 meters.

07-40 Programme, 07-45 Kaumudi Munshi, G songs, 08-15 Gangubai Hangal, vocal, 11-45 Siddheswari Devi, thumri, dadra, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 G. Burhanpurkar, pakhwaj, 13-40 Symp. concert.

17-30 Daggar Bros., vocal, 18-05 Music, 18-10 Locals, 18-20 Kaumudi Munshi, G songs, 18-30 V. Patwardhan, vocal, 19-00 Gangubai Hangal, vocal, 19-30 G. Burhanpurkar, pakhwaj, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 Siddheswari Devi thumri, 20-45 Kaumudi Munshi, G songs, 21-15 Mythili Seshadri, K music, 21-45 Cameo, 21-55 Music. 22-00 Concerto.

VARIATIONS 353 m.

07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 Ram Narain, sarangi, 08-45 Venubai Devasthali, M songs, 11-00 Your choice, 12-15 'Bahar ka geet', U. 13-00 Venubai Devashtali, M songs, 13-30 Hindi songs, 13-50 V. Patwardhan, vocal.

17-30 For children, M, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 K, 20-15 Venubai Devasthali, M songs, 20-30 Film review, H, 20-45 Konkani prog., 21-30 Music festival.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250 m., 326.1 m.,—07-45 Remembrance, 08-15 S. Shukla, bilawal, v.d., 09-00 S. Shukla, khat, 09-15 Recital: Delhi relay, 10-0 For children, G 18-00 'Praagna chhaya," G geet 18-10 words "Praggana chhya," vocal, 18-20 Dhira's words 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Special (Ahmd.), 19-00 S. Shukla, gauri, 19-15 Bhajans, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 S. Upadhyaya, 'Birth of Ram," 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 S. Shukla, durga, 20-30 Your choice (Baroda), 20-30 Music (Ahm.), 21-15 Ram Festival, 21-30 A. Marzban, Natyotsva.

RADIO CEYLON

(19.84, 41.72 morning 25.05, 41.22 evening)

7-15 a.m. Music in March Time, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Orchestra, 8-00 Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Penfriends Corner, 9-00 Choice of People, 19-00 Jazz Record Shop, 10-30 Hindi Prog., 11-45 Hindi Prog., 12 noon Down Harmony Lane, 12-15 p.m. News from Ceylon, Album of Familiar Favourites, 5-00 Hindi Prog. 6-00 Amateur Hour Hindi, Prog. 6-30 Lipton Prog., 6-45 Hindi Prog., 7-00 Swing & Sway with Sammy Kaye, 7-15 Mr. Quiz, 7-30 I hear Southland Singing, 7-45 Lawrence Welk Show, 8-00 Amateur Hour, 8-30 Melody Tours, 9-00 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Eventide Echoes.

B B C

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE: 16-15 Sports, 17-30 Forces all star bill, 18-45 Badminton finals, 19-00 B. Cotton band show, 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 In town tonight, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 Take it from here.

EASTERN SERVICE: 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-50 Music, 19-55 For youngsters, 20-15 For Pak, 20-15 Meet students, 20-35 Mail bag.

"Bahar Ka Geet"

On Sunday, March 22 at 12-15 p.m. All India Radio Bombay, will broadcast a musical feature in Urdu entitled "Bahar Ka Geet" by Rifat Sarosh. The participating artists include Talat Mahmood, Asha Bhosle and Hemant Kumar. The music composition is by Ali Akbar Khan and the programme can be heard on 353 and 41.44 metres.

School Programme

On Sunday, March 22 at 5-30 p.m. All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast a special programme of Indian Education Society's Primary School, Dadar. The programme will consist of poetry recitation, humorous monologues, dialogues, stories, action and nursery songs and lullabies. The programme can be heard on 353 and 41.44 metres.

Jap Method Of Paddy Growing

Shri Madhukar Gopinath Dakawe, a cultivator of the village Pen, District Kolaba will be interviewed at All India Radio, Bombay, on adopting the Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation on 22nd March between 18-20 and 18-50 hours on 353 and 41.44 metres in the rural Marathi Programmes.

Indian Music Festival

A THREE DAY music festival from all India Radio, Bombay, will commence from today, the 22nd March at 9-30 p.m. The first day's programme will include Dhrupad and Dhammar by Nasir Aminuddin and Nasir Moinuddin Daggar with Pakawaj accompaniment by Govindrao Burhanpurkar, Light Classical Music by Siddeswari Devi with Tabla accompaniment by Samta Prasad classical vocal music by Pandit Vinayakrao Patwardhan and Gangubai Hangal with Ramnarain (Sarangi) and Samta Prasad (Tabla).

On the 23rd March the programme will consist of Instrumental Music, a Jaltarang recital by D. K. Joshi-Mangalwedhekar, violin recital by Gajananrao Joshi, Sarod recital by Ustad Ali Akbar Khan and Sitar recital by Ustad Vilayat Khan. Tabla accompaniment will be by Sampta Prasad, Allah Rakha and Shamshuddin Khan.

On the 24th March Classical Vocal Music from different Schools of Music will be broadcast. The artists will be: Krishnarao Shankar Pandit (Gwalior), Shivrambuwa Waze (son of late Ramkrishnabuwa Vaze), Vilayat Hussain Khan (Agra) and Smt. Hirabai Barodekar (Kirana). The Sarangi accompaniment will be by Ram Narain and tabla by Shamsuddin Khan Ghulam Rasul and S. V. Patwardhan.

On all days the programme will begin at 9-30 p.m. and can be heard on 353 and 61.98 metres.

India-Indonesia Radio Telephone

NEW DELHI, March 21. The existing working hours of India-Indonesia Radio Telephone service are from 08-30 to 09-30 hours Indian Standard Time on week days. With effect from 25th March 1953, this service will be available only on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between 09-30 and 10-30 hours Indian Standard Time.

TEMPORARY STAFF OF CIVIL SUPPLIES

Plea For Absorption In Department

BOMBAY, Saturday.

At a onference of the staff of the Civil Supplies Department held at Vanmali Hall, Dadar, today, the failure of the Government to provide for the absorption of the temporary staff of the department was discussed and deplored.

Mr. Bidesh Kulkarni, who inaugurated the conference told the conference that the question of the absorption of temporary Government employees in the quasi-Government cadre would be discussed with the Union Labour Minister Mr. V. V. Giri, during his visit here next month.

Mr. J. J. Limaye, who presided over the conference, urged that Government should divise ways and means to utilise the services of retrenched civil servants for the implementation of the Five-Year Plan and Community Projects.

Mr. D. N. Naik, Secretary of the C.S.D., Staff Association, regretted that the demands submitted by the Association had not received the sympathetic consideration of Government.

Among those who spoke were Mr. N. S. Giradkar, Mr. D. J. Ranade, Mr. A. D. Ghatge and others.

COMPENSATION FOR LANDS

Villages Will Go Under Hirakud Waters

BHUBANESWAR, March 21 (PTI): In a few months nineteen villages will be submerged under the waters of Hirakud Dam in Sambalpur district, it was authoritatively learned here today. In all over two hundred villages will be submerged and 2,16,400 acres of land would go under water when the dam construction is completed. Out of this 1,24,000 acres are the most fertile lands of Sambalpur district. The population that will be affected is one lakh.

In order to rehabilitate the people of these villages Government propose to reclaim 80,000 acres and if necessary to raise this figure to 1,20,000 acres. Out of the submerged area about thirty thousand acres of land will be available every year for cultivation.

Compensation for lands is being paid by the Government of Orissa at an average rate of Rs. 400 per acre, the highest being Rs. 1,100 per acre. The Government is charging the people of submerged areas Rs. 275 per acres for land reclaimed for their rehabilitation in the district.

Biggest Airship's Test Flight

AKRON (Ohio), March 21 (Reuter): The world's biggest airship the United States Navy ZPN-2 had its first test flight here today with thirteen people on board. It was in the air for 42 minutes. The airship's dimensions are still secret, but is known to be bigger than the ZNP-1 which is 324 feet long.

Air India's Service Extended

MADURA, March 21 (PTI): The Air India's Madras-Trivandrum-Madura-Trichy service, which was introduced in December provisionally for three months, has now been extended upto May 31, 1953.

FIAT CUTS DOWN CAR PRICES

TURIN, March 21 (Reuter): The Italian Fiat Motor Works today announced cuts in the prices of their passenger cars and lorries including a slash of about 7 per cent for the "Topolino"—Italy's cheapest and smallest car.

This five-hundred cubic centimetre two-seater now costs 685,000 lire (about 390 sterling) instead of 732,000 lire (about 419 sterling).

The German Volkswagen Motor Company announced a price cut of about 20 sterling in their popular "People's Car" on March 18.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, March 21

New York Cotton Market was closed today.

BOMBAY, March 21.

Tata Deferred at 9 P. M. Rs. 1845/47-8.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, March 21 (Reuter): Money was in plentiful supply on short loan market during the past week and though conditions turned patchy near close there was no trouble in balancing the books.

Early distribution of education money together with good buying of bills by banks made for easy start. This was later supplemented by milk money disbursement, and on one occasion, it was necessary for the special buyer to operate in reverse. Money also flowed in freely from outside sources.

Application for 260 million Sterling treasury bills totalled 3,51,030 thousand Sterling 260 millions were allotted at the average rate of 47 Shillings and 1.178 pence percent.

Next week 250 million Sterling will be offered.

The Bank of England returned showed that active note circulation went up by less than one million Sterling to 1482 millions while bankers deposits were practically unchanged around 282 million Sterling. (Reuter).

Thundershowers In Travancore

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, March 21.

The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, March 21, 1953:—

Thundershowers have been widespread in Travancore-Cochin. They have also occurred locally in Assam and at a few stations in south Tamilnad, Cherrapunji recording four inches of rain. Dry weather prevailed over the rest of the country.

Day temperatures were generally 5 to 10 degrees F above normal in north-east India outside Assam and south Orissa in Uttar Pradesh, the Punjab (I) Vindhya Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and north peninsula outside the Konkan.

Forecast valid until Sunday evening: Thundershowers will be fairly widespread in Travancore-Cochin and occur locally in Assam. A few thundershowers are also likely to occur in West Bengal, South Tamilnad and Malabar, South Kanara. Weather will remain dry elsewhere over the country.

Day temperatures are likely to fall in Uttar Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh and north Madhya Pradesh.

The following is the weather chart:

Ahmedabad	104	67	0	0	—0.1
BOMBAY	95	75	0	0	0
Calcutta	99	78	0	0	—0.9
Cherrapunji	65	55	4	0	18
Madras	92	76	0	0	—0.2
Nagpur	106	66	0	0	—0.4
New Delhi	95	0	0	0	— 0
Poona	105	0	0	0	0
Sholapur	105	75	0	0	—0.2
Surat	106	71	0	0	0
Trivandrum	92	77	0.1	0.1	—0.6

An Ex-Servant's Revenge

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mahim Mansion at Miya Chortani Road, Mahim, was the scene of a sensational triple stabbing incident yesterday afternoon. An ex-domestic servant of a family residing in the building stabbed two women with a knife and later inflicted injuries on his own person with a view to commit suicide.

All the three injured persons were rushed to a city hospital where two of them, a woman and the assailant, have been admitted for treatment. The other woman had no serious injuries and was allowed to go after treatment.

It is stated that one Shaikh Ibrib Shaik Gafoor was in the employment of Shaikh Moonir residing in Mahim Mansion. Gafoor was dismissed from his employment recently. He wanted to take revenge

Currency Notes Seized At Airport

BOMBAY, Saturday: Customs Authorities at the Santa Cruz airport yesterday seized 87 pounds in currency notes in a plane which arrived in Bombay from Cairo.

Notes were stated to have been found in the Radio Navigator cabinet.

Rs. 45,000 Worth Of Opium Seized

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A large quantity of opium valued at Rs. 45,000 which was said to have been imported into Bombay from Madhya Bharat was seized by the Bombay Prohibition police yesterday.

The police also seized Bhang worth Rs. 10,000 which was sent to Bombay from an up-country place in four parcels. The parcels arrived at the Grant Road Parcel Office and were lying there unclaimed for the last three days.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges, and notables. Annual monthly details Rs. 5 and 3. Horo questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kalyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI. Madras 17.

'Raison D'etre' Of Deficit Financing

CONTROLLED INFLATION TO FIGHT DEARTH OF FUNDS

BY S. SAMPURNANAND

WHAT are the remedies for want of money on the market?

The writer of this article who is a minister in the Uttar Pradesh Government suggests some remedies. He says some of these have been accepted by finance ministers in the budgets of the various States and ot the Centre in some measure.

He elaborates in the course of this article his recommendations in this connection.

THE budgets of the Centre and of most of the important States are now before us. They are a record of steady and patient effort, of sincerity, faith and goodwill, of solid achievements and of noble aspirations. There is some apprehensions of difficulties to be encountered but there is ample evidence of determination to realize the ideal of the Welfare State.

Scoffers may pick holes in this edifice and unfriendly critics may make unkind comparisons with other countries about which they personally know next to nothing. But there is no reason why the administration in India, in which term I include both the Central and State governments, should not be given legitimate credit for what it has been able to accomplish during the short period that has elapsed since August 15, 1947.

But from another, and a no less important, point of view, these budgets provide gloomy reading. There is the same monotonous story of falling revenues and mounting expenditure. Almost every budget shows a deficit. The over-all figures for the Centre and U.P., West Bengal and Bihar alone add up to about 150 crores and those who have any knowledge of financial technique understand that the actual figure is probably much larger. The conscience of the orthodox Finance Secretary pricks him if he cannot show a slight surplus in the revenue account. Where this becomes absolutely impossible, he wrestles with the figures till he succeeds in so docketting them as to reduce the apparent excess of expenditure over revenue. He is happy if his manipulations succeed in showing a positive closing balance, as a result of combining the revenue and capital items of expenditure. This may help partially to conceal the real state of affairs and soften criticism from the opposition in the legislature. But facts are facts and no amount of artificial manoeuvring can keep them bottled up for long.

BIG PROBLEM

Let us realize that we are up against a big problem. We have to whip up the people's enthusiasm and make the fullest use of our immense reservoir of man-power. But with all this, we require money and money is getting more and more scarce. It is becoming increasingly difficult to meet ever-growing demands of our young democracy—schools, hospitals, roads; but the financing of the big projects that make up the Five-Year Plan, projects so essential for the welfare of the country, is a stupendous task. The States have practically no elastic sources of revenue and any economies they may be able to effect will not touch even the fringe of the problem. The Centre finds it capacity to help States contracting rapidly and there is no hope that large loans can be successfully floated. It does not need a prophet to say that there is no reason to suppose that Finance Ministers will have a different tale to tell next year. The deficits will go on mounting and a halt will have to be called to all those activities on which our very existance as a great people and an independent State depends. No disaster could be greater.

What then is the remedy? Parliamentary polemics, which are an inescapable feature of the budget season, seem to be such frivolous affairs in the face of such big questions. I have no pretensions to being an economist and cannot claim to be anything of a specialist in Public Finance. But as a citizen I have been thinking deeply over these and allied questions and have conveyed my opinions to some of our most important leaders. It is a source of satisfaction to me that my suggestions have met with appreciation. The Finance Minister has also, in his Budget speech, spoken in qualified support of deficit budgetting.

BOLD STEP

The gist of the matter is that, for some time to come, we must part company with orthodox economies and the principles of orthodox budgetting. This may sound fantastic but abnormal situations have to be met in an abnormal manner. We shall have to give up our natural distaste for 'deficits.'

There is no money, because we are passing through an extraordinary economic crisis which was bound to follow the artificial boom created by the war. The purchasing capacity has sunk enormously and there is an appalling growth of unemployment. This army of frustrated men is a menace to the social and economic stability of society. In a desperate hunt for some kind of a remedy for this state of affairs, people begin to curse the existing system of education. That this system is defective in certain respects cannot be denied but it must be clearly recognised that educational reform by itself will not solve the main problem. Whatever the system of education, the educated man will still remain unemployed, unless there are new avenues of employment and capital is found for him to practise whatever vocation he has been taught. He also needs an assured market. This again brings us back to our main problem, where to find money?

THE REMEDY

There is one possible answer, and only one, but it requires a revolutionary change in our outlook and tremendous courage as well It is so difficult to break with tradition, even when following a tradition seems to be pushing us against a blind wall. There will be a howl from the ranks of orthodoxy and a wail from the timid that the country is being hurled down a precipice. But unless a bold step is taken, and taken early, there will be no means of arresting the national disaster towards which we are rushing headlong. The remedy which I suggest is this: Since money is not forthcoming from any other source, GOVERNMENTS MUST CREATE MONEY.

This ideal can perhaps be expressed more simply, though not quite comprehensively, by using that word of awful associations, INFLATION. I propose that the Government should deliberately adopt a policy of inflation. It has been adopted elsewhere and with success. The step is not to be taken lightly, of course, but there are circumstances which justify its adoption.

Work has to be provided for the unemployed, in building schools and teaching in them, digging down canals, putting up embankments, levelling roads, cutting down forests and planting new ones. This relief of unemployment will make money filter down to every home. But it must not be allowed to stay there. We must not forget our experience of war years. The prices of raw materials shot up like a rocket and the cultivator found himself with more money in his pockets that he had ever handled before. He paid off his debts but had a comfortable surplus left over. But there was a dearth of commodity goods and there was no urge for him to spend his money There was lacking even a supply of building material to enable him to make his house 'pucca'. So he simply hoarded his money.

On those few occasions when he went into the market, he helped prices to soar up.

It is well known that no middle-class citizen could compete with a cultivator in the purchase of a pair of 'dhotis' or 'saris' from the black market during the marriage season.

This mistake must be avoided. By helping educated young men to set up in small-scale industry, a large variety of consumer goods should be made to flood the market.

Flow of money in this way, as all economists know, is as good as increase in its volume and avoids the dangers inherent in such increase.

It is only in this way that we can break through the vicious circle in which we find ourselves. Improved standards of life will stay and the fillip given to industry by providing work to willing hands will work wonders.

SWADESHI DRIVE

Large-scale industry will also have to be regulated. It will have to be retire from certain sectors reserved for cottage industry and concentrate on the foreign market, as far as possible. In the home market, it should be helped to oust foreign competitors. A 'Use Swadeshi' campaign should be officially initiated and maintained in full vigour. Once all this gets under full way, and we must be prepared for an interim period of difficulty and sacrifice, money will begin to flow in. Local bodies, State Governments and the Central Government, all will reap the harvest in the form of increased octroi, sales-tax, excise, railway earnings and income-tax. Prosperity always pay. The people are there, ready and willing to work. The country needs a hundred commodities and amenities. All that is needed is to set the ball rolling and the impetus, the initial energy needed to start the engine, must come from the governments. It must find the money for the early stages.

CONTROLLED INFLATION

Of course there are limits to the amount of inflation which a nation's economy can bear. If there is very great scarcity of the essential commodities, then prices will go up and the tendency for them to disappear into the black market

(Continued on Page 16 Col. 5)

TO MEET CRISIS GOVT. SHOULD CREATE MONEY

B.P.W.C OFFICE-BEARERS

New office-bearers of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council for 1953-'54: (Left to right) Mrs. Bakhle, Vice-President, Mrs. Nanavati, President, Mrs. Padmaben Saraiya, Cashier, Mrs. Umrigar, General Secretary.

LAST LOOK ROUND

(Continued from Page 6 Col. 5

direct reply to American allegations.

The Other Side

THE TV and autocars superiority of America is reflected by the two million mark in cases of crime in the United States during 1952. J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, said statistics show that a major crime was committed every 15½ seconds during 1952 and one major crime was committed for every 76 persons in the general population of the United States.

In an interview published in a Colombo paper a few days back banker Guy R. Reed, head of the Citizens of Greater Chicago, admitted that 10,000 gunmen and gangsters rule the second biggest city of America—Chicago.

"Our laws have been perverted by an alliance of crime and politics. The power of the organised criminals is so great that our authorities fear to touch them", said Reed.

He refuses to let Chicagoans take comfort from the fact that gang murders have declined in recent years (total of unsolved gang murders since Al Capone—over 700). He says: "It does not mean better law enforcement. It means that the Syndicate, like Stalin, has murdered its way to monopoly. Opposition has gradually faded away."

In comparison with this it is gratifying to note that in Bombay State according to the latest statistics available the crime figures for the ten months from January to October, 1952, have shown a decline of 21 per cent compared with the figures of the previous year.

In Famine Area

I HAVE before me a report of the tour of some of the famine-or-scarcity villages of Maharashtra sent by Shrimati Kamala Joshi, Sanchalika or Principal, Gram Sevika Vidyalaya of Saswad, run by the Kasturba Trust organisation Three batches were made of the Sevikas and each of these with some teachers visited a village a day for a period of ten days. Scarcity of water seems to be the greatest difficulty in some of these villages. Though foodgrains are available in the open market there is no purchasing power in the villagers. Then the villagers are not willing to leave their hearths and homes and go for work to any distant place. Some of the villagers seem to have lapsed into indolence, wasting their time in chit-chatting and singing songs of famine having a morose refrain. The report of the Sevikas urges that social workers should stir these villagers to put their shoulders to some profitable work to help themselves.

Sometimes, the Sevikas' report says, some relief work is started by the Government but the villagers round about do not know of it. That is one of the reasons why Government does not get the requisite number of labourers, and the work has to be stopped! "That is very funny", says the report.

In a leading weekly of Poona serious allegations have been made about the inadequate payments to relief workers. In the work on Kolegaon tank, during the week ending March 1, it is said that actual payments made to the workers were literally 1½ to 3 annas per day and 1,300 workers left the work and went away. There are also serious allegations of "pocketing" the wages of the workers, made in the same paper. I have personally heard from a respectable social worker engaged in relief work in one of the Maharashtra famine districts that in a certain centre, the workers were paid annas five a day instead of the scheduled annas ten, till one day a Government official visited the place and saw that the distribution was made in his presence, when the workers fell at his feet for giving them ten annas a day and reported that till then they were paid only five annas a day. Prompt disciplinary action was taken against those concerned. The Poona paper aptly calls such people who pocket the wages of relief workers as "samaj kantaks"—or thorns in the social body.

An Ordeal

THERE is also another complaint that the day of payment is an ordeal to labourers. They have to queue from 8-30 in the morning till 9-30 at night to get paid. The sun during daytime is very severe and they have to queue up in the heat without any kind of shade over their heads.

All these grievances were probably put before Shri. B. S. Hiray, Bombay's Minister for Revenue and Agriculture, and we hope that they have been promptly looked into by the authorities concerned.

Let the Government funds on relief of famine go without being "pocketed" by anybody to the labourers on the works, without bringing discredit to Government. Let there be full publicity for the works started, let social workers go round the villages and make an appeal to the starving population to help themselves by putting their shoulders to profitable labour. This will go a long way in rehabilitating the Government in the minds of the poverty-stricken famine-affected villagers of Maharashtra. And Government would do well to guard against such evils as enumerated above in the working of the famine relief programmes in the other areas of the state also.

Print News From Canada

Printing plates made of rubber help to preserve storage space. The rubber plates, called running plates, are less than one-half inch thick and weigh much less than the metal plates formerly used. The plates are used only fo straight letterpress printing, such as pocket-size novels. Paper, with an adhesive on both sides, is used to apply the rubber plates to the press. They can be removed faster than metal plates It is only since the development of synthetic rubber that the printing industry has been able to use rubber to make running plates, because the synthetic is impervious to oils and chemicals in the ink. The rubber plates are claimed to be more efficient and durable than the metal units. and never seem to wear out.—**Reprinted in "Papyrus" from "Tappi."**

Bengal Pile Up Big Total

HOLKAR 34 FOR ONE IN RANJI FINAL

CALCUTTA, March 21 (PTI).

HOLKAR met with some early success when the Ranji Trophy final was continued here today for the second day but Bengal finished with the magnificent total of 479 before their last man was out.

Holkar's swing attack was effective in the initial period this morning but Bengal's tail-enders gave the visitors anxious period. After the ninth wicket had fallen for 418 runs, the last wicket partnership added 61 runs in 63 minutes.

In the remaining one and a quarter hours play Holkar had made 34 for the loss of one wicket.

Play In Detail

Holkar bowlers met with quick success today, the second day of their Ranji Trophy championship finals against Bengal, when they bagged two wickets within the first ten minutes of resumption.

The Bengal overnight not-outs P. B. Dutt and N. Chatterjee resumed with 141 and 9 runs respectively. Chatterjee opened with a single in the fourth ball of the first over by Arjun Nayudu. At the other end Dutt was clean bowled by Nayudu off a late inswinger which hit his middle stump when he had stayed at the wickets only for three minutes and had not added any runs to his total (262-3-141). Dutt's 141 which included 13 fours was compiled in 333 minutes. Frank who joined Chatterjee remained at the crease only for four minutes. He tried to cut and gave a smart catch to Rangnekar at gully (262-4-141).

P. Sen, the skipper, joined Nirmal Chatterjee for the fifth wicket and helped advance the total to 280 in 45 minutes.

The first bowling change came at 286 when Dhanwade stepped in place of Arjun Nayudu, who had bowled nine overs this morning and claimed two wickets for eighteen runs.

Bengal's first innings stood at 291 for the loss of four wickets after an hour's play.

Three hundred of the innings was reached after an hour and five minutes play when Chatterjee snicked Gaekwad through the slips. Wicket-keeper Nivsarkar never attempted to hold a possible catch and the ball travelled for a four. Gaekwad was keeping a good length and got Sen caught at square-leg by Nimbalker when the batsmen tried a half hearted hit off the first ball of his fourteenth over. Sen had scored 19 runs including three fours (311-5-19). D. R. Das who joined Chatterjee was rather uncomfortable against Gaekwad. He was repeatedly beaten. Das lifted Gaekwad to get a four. This appeared to help him out of the shell but he was missed by Rangnekar at silly midon off Dhanwade at 322 with his total at five runs only.

At 330 Arjun Nayudu took over from Dhanwade but gave place to Sarwate seven runs later. These changes did not disturb the batsmen and Chatterjee reached his individual 50 when the total was 348. He completed 50 placing Gaekwad to lef for two runs. At 349 K. R. Nayudu replaced Sarwate and this change met with immediate success. K. R. Nayudu claimed Chaterjee's wicket from his second delivery knocking his left stump when the batsman was 52. A minute before lunch. D. R. Das was then batting with 19 runs.

AFTER LUNCH

The off-spinner, S. K. Girdhari joined D. R. Das after lunch but the latter stayed on three minutes to add one run to his pre-lunch total. Das was caught by K. R. Nayudu at gully while attempting to cut Gaekwad's outswinger. Girdhari had then scored only one run (351-7-70).

The youngest member of the team, Shome, then partnered Girdhari and Bengal's scoring rate increased appreciably. Girdhari got off quickly and brought five fours. He faced Hiralal Gaekwad with confidence and punished every loose ball. Four hundred of the innings was reached 44 minutes after lunch.

The eight wicket partnership terminated shortly aftrewards when Shome tried to drive Sarwate after his earlier success against him, but was bowled. He had contributed 20 runs including three fours (408-8-20). S. Banerjee, the next man, in had yet to open his account when Girdhari's bright innings terminated. He was caught behind by Nivsarkar he scored 45 runs including six fours (418-9-45).

RAPID WORK

N. Chaudhury, the last man in played a hectic innings in partnership with S. Banerjee. They flogged the bowling to reach 450 in one and a half hours after lunch. They scored 34 runs in 31 minutes.

S. Banerjee was dropped by Gaekwad off his own bowling. The batsman was then fifteen with his partner one run ahead of him.

C. K. Nayudu, the Holkar skipper, changed Gaekwad after he had bowled 38 overs at a stretch since the morning. This was 20 minutes before the tea interval Dhanwade replaced Gaekwad, whose analysis today was 38-17-67-2.

Dhanwade's arrival did not improve matters as the last pair remained unbeaten at tea interval adding 50 runs in 52 minutes stay. They were batting with 26 runs each.

Bengal had scored 471 for nine wickets at tea.

SCORE-BOARD

BENGAL (First Innings) 479

Sivaji Bose b Dhanwade	..	48
P. B. Dutt b A. Nayudu	..	141
B. Das Gupta c Rangnekar b Gaekwad	....	40
N. Chatterjee b K. P. Nayudu	....	52
B. Frank c Rangnekar b A. R. Nayudu	....	0
P. Sen c Nimbalkar b Gaekwad	....	19
D. R. Das c C. K. Nayudu b Gaekwad	....	20
S. K. Girdhari c Nivasarkar b Gaekwad	....	45
S. Shome b Sarwate	....	20
S. Banerjee run out	....	31
N. Chaudhury not out	....	29
Extras (byes 20 legbyes 13, wide 1)	....	34
TOTAL		479

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-79, 2-248, 3-262, 4-262, 5-311, 6-349, 7-351, 8-408, 9-418, 10-479.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
A. R. Nayudu	34	8	67	2
B. B. Nimbalkar	6	0	26	0
H. Gaekwad	74.4	30	128	4
S. D. Dhanwade	36	6	103	1
C. T. Sarwate	29	5	72	1
S. Mushtaq Ali	3	1	5	0
K. P. Nayudu	13	2	38	1
K. M. Rangnekar	3	1	6	0

HOLKAR (First Innings)

Arjun Nayudu batting	....	15
M. M. Jagdale b B. Das Gupta	....	9
Mushtaq Ali batting	....	8
Extras (bye one, no ball one)	....	2
TOTAL (for one wicket)		34

Arthur Morris Hits Century

PERTH, March 21 (Reuter): Arthur Morris and Richie Benaud both scored centuries for the Australian touring team on the second day of the three-day match against Western Australia here yesterday.

Morris's 105 and a free-hitting knock of 100 not out by Benaud helped the touring team, which leaves for England on Sunday, to declare their First Innings at 359 for four wickets 180 runs ahead of Western Australia's total of 179. The state side had made forty without loss in their Second Innings by the close.

AUSSIE TEAM FOR ENGLAND

ADELAIDE, March 21 (Reuter). The liner 'Orcades' in which the Australian touring cricket team leaves for England from Fremantle tomorrok is now expected to arrive at Tilbury on April 16 at the latest.

Aussie Tourists Vs. W. Australia

PERTH, March 21 (Reuter): The Australian cricketers who are to tour England this summer failed by seven runs to beat Western Australia in a three-day match which ended in a draw here today.

Resuming their second innings 140 runs behind today Western Australia took their overnight score of 40 for nil to 260 for nine before declaring just after tea. Left to get 81 runs to win, the Australian tourists opened with Neil Harvey in an effort to score quickly but lost three wickets in making 74 before the close.

Western Australia scored 179 in their first innings to which the Australian eleven replied with 359 for four wickets declared.

INDIA MAKES 58 FOR SEVEN WICKETS

Jamaica All Out For 194 In First Venture

KINGSTON, (Jamaica), March 21.

INDIA had made in their first innings 58 runs for the loss of 7 wickets at lunch today, the second day of their five-day match against Jamaica.

The home team had scored 194 in the first innings.

Twelve wickets fell for 202 runs in 300 minutes play on the first day of the five-day colony match between India and Jamaica, at the Sabinapark Cricket Ground here yesterday.

Jamaica batting first were all out for 194 runs, the lowest score by a colony against Indians, but in the last 20 minutes the home team returned the compliment by dismissing Mankad and Roy with only 8 runs on board.

The richest island in the West Indies and the most modern, Jamaica possesses the finest ground in these parts and can hold its own against the best in the world. Although smaller in size, the streamlined members' pavilion reminds one of the Cricket Club of India while the ground is situated in picturesque surroundings with about 1500 feet- high hills in the background.

By capturing 5 wickets today, Gupte brought his tally of wickets for the entire tour to 52.

Before lunch, Gupte bowled much below form but after lunch he recovered his length and after tea he was his great self again.

Mankad bowled as well as ever, while India's fielding was rather untidy although most catches were held today.

Manjrekar kept wickets as smartly as in the third test when Maka was injured and if his job behind the stumps does not interfere with his batting he is bound to be called on to do so in fifth test.

When they batted during the last 20 minutes Indians met the most hostile medium pace bowling of the tour. Goodridge and Kentish who are both more than 6 feet tall moved the ball both ways and made an occasional delivery get up.

Mankad fell to a brilliant catch at first slip when he touched one which was going away while Roy mistimed a hook and Holt ran more than ten yards to his left to hold another good catch.

The only bright spot in the Indian innings was a four by Ramchand who forced Kentish off his pads.

SCORE-BOARD

JAMAICA (First Innings)

Rae c Hazare b Mankad 44, Thorburn c Umrigar b Ramchand 8; Worrell c Umrigar b Ramchand 1, Bonitto c Manjrekar b Gupte 74; Holt c Mankad b Gupte 22, Binns lbw Mankad 7, McLeod b Gupte 1; Goodrich lbw Mankad 0, Valentine c Hazare b Gupte 8, Scott c Umrigar b Gupte 13, Kentish not out 10. Extras 6. Total 194.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-13, 2-15, 3-99, 4-138, 5-158, 6-158, 7-163, 8-163, 9-172.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Ramchand 12-5-28-2, Gupte 31.3-10-88-5, Mankad 28-12-50-3, Gaekwad 3-1-4-0 Ghadkar 1-0-1-0, Kannayiram 5-2-8-0, Shodhan 2-0-9-0.

INDIA (First Innings)

Mankad c Rae b Goodrich 1, Roy c Holt b Goodrich 1, Ramchand batting 5, Manjrekar batting 1. Extra 0. Total (for 2 wkts.) 8.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-7.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Goodrich 3-0-4-2, Kenttish 2-1-4-0.

INDIA SCORES FIRST, BUT PAK EQUALIZES

Ghaffor Outstanding For Visitors

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE International exhibition hockey match between Pak-Independents and a Rest XI ended in a draw, each side scoring once at the Lloyd Reclamation Ground this evening. The match was full of thrills and speed was the highlight.

The Rest XI should really have been named an Indian XI. Practically manned by Olympians of some time or the other, the Rest had 5 players from the East Punjab outfit, Gentle and Lawrie of Bombay, Malhotra of the U.P., Trilok and Peter of Delhi. But this team possessed a very poor combination Lawrie was more a spectator on the left-wing and in the entire game he got the ball twice. The departure of Udham midway through the second half due to injury enabled Lawrie to have more of the game.

Pak-Independents played with 5 men that have represented their country in the Olympics. Their defence was the best a country could expect. Khurram and Asghar possessed a keen eye and a sure stick. Taqi at right half was tricky in his distribution. The strength of the forward line lay on the right side. Hashmat and Haggins were all speed and ball control. They understood each other well. But their weakness lay in the centre forward.

The match was set to hot pace with hard hit shots and clearances. The exchanges were well balanced, but Leo Pinto, the Rest goalkeeper was tested more often. The defences were well on top and end to end play was much in evidence.

Ghaffor, the Pak centre half played a noteworthy match. He was everywhere and his interceptions and passes were pleasing to the eye.

Dharam Singh put the Rest side in the lead five minutes before the breather from a penalty corner hit, while five minutes after resumption Asghar gave Pakistan the equalizer in like manner.

Midway through the second session, Ghaffor struck Udham on the head and he had to leave the field for good. He was bleeding badly from the head.

The teams were:—

PAK-INDEPENDENTS: — Bashir; Khurram, Asghar; Taki, Ghaffor, Kiddie; Hashmat, Haggins, Sajjid, Ray, Quayyum.

REST XI:— L. Pinto; Dharam Singh, Gentle; Malhotra, Trilok Singh, Peter; Ram Swarup, Raghubir Lal, Bakshish Singh, Udham Singh, L. Fernandes.

Umpires: — O. Ferreira and N. Mendonca.

Jepson Cup Draw

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Jepson Cup Hockey Tournament for the current season has attracted 32 entries and is due to commence on March 28 at the Lloyd Reclamation Ground.

The draw is as follows:—

TOP HALF: Bombay State Police 'B' vs. Maccabi Assn.; Glaxo vs. Central Rly. 'C'; Xavier's 'C' vs. Bombay City 'B'; Young Aryan Goans vs. Port Trust; Bombay Gymkhana vs. Mazagoan Institute, Bhimraj vs. Panchgani Old Boys; Alcock Ashdown vs. Dockyard 'B'; Young Stars vs. Boys own Club.

BOTTOM HALF: Western Rly. "B" vs National Bank; State Transport vs. State Police 'C'; Reserve Bank vs. Richardson and Crudas; Parel vs. K.P.C.A.; O.C.S. vs. Cathedral Old Boys; I.C.I. vs. Central Rly. 'D'; Xavier's 'B' vs. Christ Church Old Boys; Central Excise vs. Asbestos Cement.

INVITATION HOCKEY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Services Hockey Team will play its first match in the quarter final round in the Invitation Hockey Tournament at the B.P.H.A. ground at Lloyd Reclamation, on March 23.

The Services team will comprise of E. D. Hubert (Southern Command); Shantaram Jadhav (Southern Command); R. Duckworth (Indian Navy); Swaroop Singh (Indian Air Force); Lobo (Indian Navy); A. S. Bakshi (Captain) (Indian Air Force); Pindi Dass (Southern Command); Jarnail Singh (Eastern Command); J. D. Upadya (Western Command); Hardayal Singh (Eastern Command); S. J. Clarence (Southern Command); Manuel (Southern Command); Arjun Singh (Southern Command); and Darshan Singh Sethi (Western Command).

RITA'S PET SCRAPES HOME IN ABDULLA KHAIRAZ CUP

Sensational Raid In Members' Enclosure

By Our Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.

KENT LASS, the favourite in the day's main attraction, led all the way from flag-fall and below the distance Rita's Pet Kheemsingh on his back engaged her in a thrilling struggle. The pair fought every inch and ultimately, the famous Indian colt scored by his head.

The Judge, however, summoned the photo but in the meantime the proud trainer and owner led him to the unsaddling enclosure. Solicitude, late on the scene was third and Swing Bridge was a poor fourth.

Favourites alternated with outsiders at today's meeting and the attendance was the poorest noticed during the season.

ROUND-UP

The Commissioner of Police, assisted by several top-ranking officers, conducted a sensational round-up of seventeen persons alleged to be concerned in illegal betting activity in the enclosures today. Among them were ex-bookmakers of the club and leading owners.

DAILY DOUBLE

The daily double was solved by 211 persons and each ticket returned Rs. 90-8-0 and 28 punters collected Rs. 2,909-8-0 each on the treble.

Results:—

THE BELFRY PLATE—6 Furs.

Maharani Chimnabai Gaekwar of Baroda's DESERT LIGHT 8-12 Harbutt 1
Nawabzada Yemin ul Mulk of Bhopal's NOOR 8-9 Kheemsingh 2
Mr. Ramnath Daga's RANGEELI 8-9 Kasbekar 3
Mr. B. S. Nemani's DARIYA SAGAR 8-12 P. Khade 4

Won by 6 ls, 6 ls, 7 ls.
Time: 1 min. 15 2-5 secs.
Not run: Dilawar Beg, Lady Farquin.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 22, Places Rs. 11 and 11.
Winner trained by W. Buckley.

THE OWEN ROE PLATE—(About) 1-1/2 Miles.

Mr. Badridas Daga's AMARSINGH 8-6 Kasbekar 1
Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Nemani's BUCKHURST PARK 9-4 Kheemsingh 2
Mr. R. N. Nazir's SHERE KHAN 8-0 Purtusingh 3
Mr. T. A. Husein's PROSPERO 9-1 J. Bhosle 4

Won by 3/4 l, 1-1/4 ls, 3 ls.
Time: 2 mins. 45 2-5 secs.
Not run: Star of America.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 93, Places Rs. 32 and 23.
Winner trained by Mahomedalli.

THE CALCUTTA PLATE—1 Mile, 1 Fur.

M/s. H. R. and M. R. Shantidas's VIRVIKRAM 7-12 Harbutt 1
Mr. N. J. Hamilton's INCITATUS 8-7 Gilmore 2
Mr. D. P. Pandole's MAGNA CARTA 8-5 Eldin 3
Mr. B. R. Bhadani's BIHARI 8-1 Purtusingh 4

Won by 1-3/4 ls, Nk., 1-3/4 ls.
Time: 1 min. 55 2-5 secs.
Not run: Naaz, Flemington.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 127, Places Rs. 36, 29 and 31.
Winner trained by W. Buckley.

THE KURLA PLATE (Div. II) 6 Furs.

Mr. A. H. Ahmedbhoy's GHAZNI DAY 8-2 Kheemsingh 1
Mr. Hugo Wachsmann's ATINETTE 8-2 S. Sawai 2
H.H. Akhasaheb Maharaj's ROYAL IMPRESSION 7-10 Jagdish 3
Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Khadiwalla's DIL LAGI 7-12 Purtusingh 4

Won by Nk., 3/4 l, 2-1/4 ls.
Time: 1 min. 17 secs.
Not run: Dasturi, Farman, Mehbooba.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 31, Places Rs. 18, 39 and 65.
Winner trained by P. Rylands.

THE MAHABLESHWAR PLATE—1 Mile.

Mr. R. K. F. Singh's MAHBOOB II 8-8 Purtusingh .. 1
Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Shah's GAGAN DOOT 8-7 P. Khade 2
Mr. Hpgo Wachsmann's DARK WILLIAM 8-13 A. Ahmed 3
Thakore Saheb of Dhrol's GOLDEN FLIGHT 7-12 E. Cracknell 4

Won by Shd., 3 ls, 2-1/4 ls.
Time: 1 min. 41 2-5 secs.
Not run: Jack Diamond, Rumbita.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 37, Places Rs. 19, 30 and 81.
Winner trained by H. McQuade.

THE ABDULLA KHAIRAZ CUP—7 Furs.

M/s. K. M. Shah and Sher Khan's RITA'S PET 7-8 Kheemsingh 1
Mr. Diamond's KENT LASS 8-8 Evans 2
Maharani Chimnabai Gaekwar of Baroda's SOLICITUDE 9-0 Harbutt 3
Maharaja of Parlakimedi's SWING BRIDGE 8-5 Gilmore 4

Won by Hd., 2 ls, 2 ls.
Time: 1 min. 27 1-5 secs.
Not run: Neapolitan Bride, Aman, Nuremberg.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 83, Places 13, 13 and 13.
Winner trained by V. R. Jadhav.

THE SANTA CRUZ PLATE—7 Furs.

Mr. Badridas Daga's PEARL KING 7-10 Kasbekar 1
Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Aswani's FRUIT SALT 8-2 Purtusingh 2
Mr. K. H. Irani's HILALUZZAMAN 7-10 Medhe 3
Mr. Moosa M. Hoosein's FLEMINGTON 8-4 P. Khade 4

Won by 2-1/2 ls, 3 ls, Nk.
Time: 1 min. 27 2-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 43, Places Rs. 15, 12 and 20.
Winner trained by Mahomedalli.

THE KURLA PLATE (Div. I) 6 Furs.

Mrs. A. L. J. Talib's BLACK PEARL 9-0 Kheemsingh .. 1
Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Aswani's SANDESA 9-4 Purtusingh .. 2
Major K. P. Jadhav's DELILAH 7-12 J. Bhosle 3
M/s. Chandulal J. Shah and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's DON'T BOAST 8-8 Damodar 4

Not run: Golden Crown, Sudershan Chakra, Mirador.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 25, Places Rs. 14, 28 and 27.
Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

Food Preservation Industry

NEW DELHI, March 21.

"That the food preservation industry has a bright future and an important role to play in the national economy is a proposition few will contest and the establishment of the Central Food Technological Research Institute at Mysore by the Central Government is a recognition of this fact," said Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh, Union Minister for Agriculture, inaugurating the open general session of the All-India Food Preservers' Association in New Delhi today.

Mr. G. L. Nanda, Planning Minister, addressing the session, asked the association to view the food preservation industry not only as a business, but also as a social service.

TODAY'S SPORT

HOCKEY

Lloyd Reclamation

3-20 p.m. St. Xavier's vs. Ch Church (Junior Aga Khan); 4-20 p.m. Delhi vs. Bombay State Police (Invitation Replay); 5-35 p.m. PEPSU Police vs. Hindustan Aircraft (Bangalore); (Invitation Quarter-final).

CLEARING WAY FOR MELBOURNE OLYMPICS

MELBOURNE, March 21 (Reuter). The Australian Government's decision on the "Coles' Plan" — which would save Australia's right to stage the 1956 Olympic Games by a book-keeping entry — is expected early next week.

Mr. A. W. Coles, Chairman of the Games Control Committee, has asked the Government to advance money to the Victorian State Government to house athletes taking part in the games and adjust it in the 1957 Housing Grant.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Menzies has indicated the Government would not interfere with the housing agreement without the consent of the State Governments.

"Unofficial soundings" of the State's attitude will be made this week-end by Federal Treasury officials, observers here believed.

Mr. Arthur Calwell Deputy Leader of the Federal Opposition, commented last night: "Every thing is all right, but the less said the better."

Orloff Disqualified

DELHI WRESTLING BEGINS

NEW DELHI, March 21 (PTI): The international American free style wrestling tournament for the championships of Bharat title commenced here tonight at the National Stadium.

The first fight, the main event, between Dara Singh and Sergei Orloff, "The Russian Bear" ended abruptly in the fourth round when the referee disqualified Orloff, Orlof, who was warned thrice for pulling Dara by his hair, hit the referee on his chin.

Syed Sai Shah won a points decision over Tiger Holden in the second fight. The fight went to full six rounds. Shah who was awarded a "pinfall" decision in the fifth round was declared the winner in a close fight

Lt-Gen K. S. Thimayya, G O C-in-C, Western Command inaugurated the tournament.

INTER-SERVICES WRESTLING

NEW DELHI, March 21. The Inter-Services Wrestling Championships will commence at the A.M.C. Centre, Lucknow, on March 25, 1953. Each Army Command and the Navy and the Air Force have sent in teams to contest the championship.

Southern Command will meet Eastern Command on March 25, in the first round. The winners will then meet the Indian Navy on March 27. In the lower half I.A.F. will meet Western Command on March 26 and the final will be held on March 28.

Pak Tennis Tourney

LAHORE, March 21. The First National Table Tennis championships of Pakistan will be held in Lahore from November 25 to December 6 this year.—(PTI.)

All-India Music Conference

INDORE, March 21 (PTI): The deterioration in Indian music was mainly due to lack of listeners. If there were no listeners, there was no music, and in course of time, it would vanish, said Dr. B. V. Keskar, Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting while inaugurating an All India Music Conference here tonight.

NEHRU TO INAUGURATE

NEW DELHI, March 21 (PTI): Prime Minister Nehru will inaugurate a conference in New Delhi on March 27 to consider measures for furthering the Bhoomidan movement, it is learnt.

Members of Parliament belonging to all parties are understood to have been invited to participate in the conference.

JUTE IMPORTS FROM PAKISTAN TO BE SPEEDED UP

NEW DELHI, March 21 (PTI).

UNDER the new trade agreement between India and Pakistan, Indian imports of raw jute from Pakistan are expected to be at a rate about three times as much as it was during the past few months.

Without being covered in the agreement of August last, and with a discriminatory licence fee and higher export duty, Indian raw jute imports in the six months from August to the end of January were of the order of 348,416 bales, valued at 3.3 crores.

India at present grows 75 per cent of her raw jute requirements.

On the basis of 42-1/2 hours working of the jute mills, India's requirements are estimated at 5.5 million bales. The final estimate of jute production for the current year is 4.7 million bales, of which four million bales should be of good quality.

Pakistan this year had a bumper crop of seven million bales, which was to be reduced next year to about 4.2 million bales.

Yesterday's agreement was signed for India by Mr. H. V. Iyengar, Commerce and Industry Secretary, and for Pakistan, by Mr. Ghulam Faruque, Chairman of the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation. Mr. Faruque was last night leaving for Ajmer to attend "Urs" and will later proceed to Dacca via Calcutta. The other members of his delegation will return to Karachi today.

THE COMMUNIQUE

The joint press communique issued by the two delegations states:

Following discussions between the representatives of the Governments of India and Pakistan, agreement has been reached on the following points:—

(A) To enable Pakistan to plan her production of raw jute, India has indicated that, according to the best estimates, she will need at least 18 lakhs of bales per year from Pakistan. Government of India have agreed to give import licences for this amount in each of the three jute years commencing July 1, 1953. Should however, larger quantities be required by India, Pakistan will facilitate the export of raw jute up to 25 lakh bales in a year.

The trade will be through normal channels.

(B) India will provide improved facilities for the export of coal to Pakistan and the movement of coal by rail to West Pakistan will be increased.

BORDER TRADE

(C) The problem of trade between the inhabitants of the areas adjoining the Indo-Pakistan border between East Bengal on the one hand, and West Bengal, Assam and Tripura on the other was recognised as needing special treatment.

Certain principles to regulate such trade have been formulated and on approval by the respective governments there will be a further conference before the end of April to translate them into practice.

(D) It was agreed that at a later date there should be further discussions between the two Governments with a view to widening the scope and expanding the volume of trade between the two countries.

RECORD POTATO PRODUCTION

JAIPUR, March 21 (PTI): A new record for potato production has been set up in Rajasthan by Chaudhari Ram Singh of village Tounga in Bharatpur area by producing 1,003 mds. 5 srs. and 10 chts of potato per acre, it is officially stated here. The previous record was set up by Mr. Jaipal Chandra of Bulandshahar District in Uttar Pradesh by growing 735 mds. 25 srs. of potato per acre.

AKARTA: Sixty-one bandits have been killed and many wounded in fierce fighting with Indonesian troops, west of Pekalongan, Central Indonesia, an army spokesman announced here today. One soldier was killed and six wounded in the clash.

Good Response For Iranian Ballet

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Iranian Ballet received a faithful response from Bombay's public last night—the night of the gala opening at the Excelsior Theatre.

That the Persians have set out to modernize their ballet and music was fully evident from the western touch lent to the various historically orient items on the programme. The compositions of Towfik-il-Pasha has an air of enchantment and the adaption of Western instrumentalists completely harmonizes and charms the Oriental note. Mehli Mehta's group did a magnificent job of the renditions.

Yet the ballet is truly amateurish and could be developed considerably due to the material available and the rich traditions, background and folklore of the Arab lands. Time alone will show that the Iranian dance and music will one day be a powerful means of spreading the culture of Iran.

"The Lovers of Kataneh," a Kurdesh folk song of Kirmanshah was really colourful and impressive. Elami Beni and Aida Ahmadzadeh showed their prowess in the mimble art of dancing with exceptionally grace and poise The comic side of the show was provided by Mahmud Hodjatzadeh who rendered some folksongs with amazing fluency and sympathy, causing the audience to split with laughter.

Afghan Project Has Difficulties

KABUL, March 21 (PTI): Afghanistan's eighty million dollars worth Helmand Valley Development Project, which was completed last year partially with Point Four Aid, is presenting initial difficulties. Out of the forty thousand acres of land in the valley, waterlogging has cropped up in some sixteen thousand acres.

In a part of this area these obstacles have however been tackled said Mr William J. Hayes, United States Technical Aid Co-operation Director, in an interview to PTI explained that the desert area would require considerable amount of "land preparation" and cultivation of soil building crops before wheat and cotton could be planted.

In some areas an attempt had been made to grow wheat crop but the result was not very happy. Mr. Hayes thought that two to four years were necessary for the development of the entire valley to a stage when the land could be said to have been brought to a proper use.

Coffee Prices Up Again

COIMBATORE, March 21 (PTI): The retail price of coffee seeds good quality has gone up in the local market by about two annas per pound during the last one month.

Last month, plantation "A" was selling at about Rs. 2|8 per lb., and this month it is quoted at Rs. 2|10.

Mme. Chiang

NEW YORK, March 21 (Reuter): Madame Chiang Kaishek, wife of the Chinese Nationalist leader, said here today that she would return to Formosa within "the next couple of days."

She came to the United States from Formosa last August.

PARIS: Defence Minister Rene Mayer of France on Friday warned his countrymen they could expect no more British or American troops to be stationed in Europe if they did not ratify the European Army treaty.

INDO-PAK TRADE PACT

Photograph taken during the signing of the agreed minutes of the discussions held between the Indian and Pakistan Trade Delegations in New Delhi on March 20. Shri H. V. R. Iengar, Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, signed on behalf of the Government of India and Mr. G. Faruque signed on behalf of the Government of Pakistan.
Sri Iengar is seated fourth from left. On his right is the leader of the Pakistan Trade Delegation, Mr. G. Faruque.

NATIONALISATION OF AIR SERVICES

Bill Introduced In Parliament

NEW DELHI, March 21.

MR. JAGJIVAN RAM, Communications Minister, today introduced in the House of the People a bill seeking to nationalise air services in India.

The Bill proposes to set up two air corporations to take over the undertakings of all existing air companies as going concerns.

All personnel who were in the employment of these companies on June 30, 1952 will be transferred to the two corporations and their terms and conditions of service, unless altered by the corporations, will continue to be the same.

The two air corporations will take over the business of all air services, both internal and external. One corporation will operate long distance international air services and the other will conduct air services inside the country and to neighbouring countries like Pakistan, Ceylon, Iran, Afghanistan and Burma.

The corporation operating long distance international air services will retain the name of Air India International Limited which it will take over, while the other corporation will be called Indian Air Lines.

COMPENSATION TRIBUNAL

As regards compensation, the statement of objects of the bill says: "The compensation to be paid to existing air companies for the acquisition of their undertakings will be based on the valuation of their assets after making due allowance for all liabilities. The assets will be valued with reference to the cost which each company incurred when it acquired a particular asset and provision for depreciation is made somewhat on the lines of the provisions contained in the Indian Income-Tax Act. Where there are minor variations with respect to certain items of assets, namely, aircraft, aero engines, etc. the amount of compensation in the case of each company is to be settled in agreement with the company on the basis of the principles laid down in this respect in the bill.

In the absence of agreement, the assessment of compensation will be decided by a tribunal for the constitution of which provision is made in the bill. The tribunal will consist of three members appointed by the Central Government, one of whom will be a judge of a high court".

In order to ascertain what liabilities actually will vest in the two corporations, the bill requires existing air companies to furnish particulars of all their liabilities and obligations within a specified

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Chinese Reds Capture American Yacht

THREE CIVILIANS INVOLVED IN INCIDENT OFF LANTRO ISLAND

HONG KONG, March 21.

A SAILING boat with three American civilians on board was intercepted and captured by Communists off Lantro island, about ten miles west of Hong Kong, while on her way to Macao this morning, an American official source said here tonight.

The United States Consulate-General confirmed later that an armed junk believed to belong to the mainland Chinese intercepted the American-owned yacht 'Kert' near Hong Kong island and detained her crew of two American journalists, an American sea captain and two Chinese seamen.

Lantro island lies in the gulf formed by the estuary of the Pearl River between Hong Kong and the Portuguese city of Macao. The distance between Hong Kong and Macao is 60 to 70 miles.

The rebels have threatened to burn down the estates if the demand is not met.

Government have offered Rs. 2,500 price on the head of Bo Soe Karen leader in the area.

WIDOW TRAINS CHIANG'S GUERILLAS

NEW YORK, March 21 (Reuter): A widow known as two-gun Huang is training women guerillas for Nationalist China's island-hopping raids against Communists in the Formosa Strait region, according to reports reaching here.

The Chinese news service said two of her pupils were decorated for heroism after repulsing with a male companion a Communist force which tried to land on a desolate island only four or five miles from the Chinese coast.

Karen Rebels' Threat

RANGOON, March 21 (PTI): Karen rebels have demanded Rs. 60,000 protection money from three Burmese-owned rubber estates in Tennasarim, it was reported here today.

Compensation For W. Pak Refugees

JAIN'S ASSURANCE IN PARLIAMENT

NEW DELHI, March 21 (PTI).

THE Rehabilitation Minister, Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain, told the House of the People today that the cabinet was actively considering his ministry's scheme for the payment of compensation for refugees from West Pakistan.

Mr. Jain who was replying to the debate on the rehabilitation ministry's demande for grants, said that the fact finding committee appointed to examine the rehabilitation of refugees from East Bengal and collected the necessary data and would submit its report shortly.

New ground was broken, when Mr. Jain complimented a Communist member, Mrs. Renu Chakravarty, for having made the "only positive suggestion," during the debate. "Otherwise," he said, "most of the debate has taken the usual form of a tirade."

Government supporters stressed the achievements of the ministry, critics concentrated on the delay in the payment of compensation and distress among refugees.

DEMANDS PASSED

Harijans, Mr. Jain said, were entitled to all the rehabilitation benefits in the same manner as others, not only in theory but also in practice. Some harijan colonies had been set up in some places with money advanced by government to specialised bodies of harijans. He, however, hated the idea of having particular sites or groups of houses set apart for harijans.

The ministry's demands were passed and the house adjourned.

OPPOSITION CRITICISM

The Praja Socialist Group leader, Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani said that Government had failed to alleviate human misery and economic distress among the displaced persons. She wanted to know definitely how long they were to wait for the compensation scheme to be formulated.

Lala Achint Ram (Cong.-Punjab) said that the record of the Rehabilitation Ministry during the last five years was a proud one.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee (National Democratic-West Bengal) said the problem of rehabilitating displaced person from East Pakistan was "serious and colossal."

Mr. Piare Lall Kureel (Cong.-Uttar Pradesh) said that under the present method of auctioning of land to refugees, only the rich people benefited. In every locality, plots should be reserved for the Scheduled Castes who were poor.

Dr. Chiotram P. Gidwani (Praja-Socialist-Bombay), said the work of verification of claims was not finished yet. This department was "utterly incompetent and thoroughly useless" and "deserved condemnation" he concluded.

'Bad Dream Becomes Screaming Nightmare'

NON-EUROPEAN REVOLT MAY HIT S. AFRICA LIKE BOLT FROM THE BLUE

CAPE TOWN, March 21 (Reuter):

MAJOR PIET VAN DER BYL, Minister of Native Affairs in Gen. Smuts' last cabinet, said in Cape Town last night that a non-European revolt might strike South Africa like a bolt from the blue.

Speaking at a political meeting he added: "If there is revolt here all the white nations of the world will stand aside or at best only sympathise.

"European Powers in Africa would not dare to antagonise their black subjects for the sake of Europeans in South Africa.

"Britain and the United States too could not dare to lose the goodwill of 1,200 million Asiatics because they could not fight a war of attrition for long without the strategic raw materials of the East."

Major Van Der Byl said a disgruntled electorate put the Nationalists into power in 1948. Their "bad dream" had now become "screaming nightmare" he added.

"A man can no longer be kicked around just because he has a coloured skin."

Beheaded Mother For Snoring

VIENNA, March 21 (Reuter).

Twenty-six-year-old Franz Flachberger beheaded his mother with a butcher's knife — "because I could not stand her snoring."

His 73-year-old father went into the kitchen at midnight last night and found the young man with the dripping knife in his hand.

Police decided the killer was insane.

LONDON PLAYS FOR INDIA

From Our London Correspondent

Eric Elliot, famous actor and producer, has a new bunch for the Coronation year.

He proposes to tour India in the autumn and present the work of contemporary playwrights. In 1951-52 he toured India with Shakespeare's plays and won great applause. Now he proposes to travel India with a repertory of current London and New York successes and a selection of prestige plays of all nations.

Elliot has already secured the rights of The Little Hut, which is in its third year in London. It is regarded as the most audacious French comedy ever seen in this city. He has also secured the rights of The Four Poster, which is the hit of the New York season. The Moon Is Blue, another London hit, may be in Elliot's bag if the negotiations succeed. He has also under consideration plays by Jean-Paul Sartre, Christopher Fry and Strindberg. One wishes he could include Peter Ustinov's Four Colonels. This play has been running in London for about three years. It has more than educational value. It knocks the nonsense out of the prude.

Eric Elliot

Elliot will have two leading ladies—Miss Jeanne Tufts and Miss Betty Jenson. Jeanne has lately been appearing on Broadway in the Relapse. She has not only taken part in many plays but also operated her own repertory theatres, Betty at the moment is the leading lady at Dobbs Ferry Theatre in New York. She has been playing Stella in Street Car Named Desire.

Eric Elliot's adventure should be welcomed by theatre fans. In selecting plays of all nations, Elliot has shown an understanding of the mood of India. India seeks friendship and understanding with all nations, inside or outside the "curtains," and the plays should stimulate that noble desire.

Bombay Express Delayed

BOMBAY, March 21 (PTI): The Bombay Express, scheduled to arrive here tomorrow morning, was delayed near Jubbulpore for about four hours this morning, according to information reaching the Central Railway headquarters.

The delay was stated to have been due to derailment of three wagons of a goods train on the track.

Montgomery To Meet IKe

SOUTHAMPTON, March 21 (Reuter): Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery sailed for New York today for talks with President Eisenhower and Defence Chiefs in the United States and Canada.

He expects to return home at the end of April.

GWALIOR, March 21 (UPI): The Third Madhya Bharat Co-Operative Conference commenced there this afternoon under the Presidentship of Mr. Vaikunthalal Mehta, former Finance Minister of Bombay.

BOWLES MEETS V.-P.

H.E. Mr. Chester Bowles, the U.S. Ambassador in India, photographed with Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, when he called on the Vice-President, in New Delhi, on Thursday.

Kashmir 'Jehad' Again?

PAK TROOP MOVEMENTS ON INDIAN BORDER

From Our Correspondent

MOGA, March 21.

HEAVY troop movements in areas adjoining East Punjab and Kashmir preparatory to a 'jehad' (crusade in name of religion) has started in West Pakistan, according to reports percolating from across the border, only a few miles from here.

This is described as a new device on the part of the Muslim League Government to divert popular attention from anti-Ahmediya agitation to issues connected with Kashmir. It is surmised that outbreak of hostilities in Kashmir may now be signalled at any moment.

Reports added that armed forces are understood to have been ordered by the West Pakistan authorities to move forward and spread out in places near the borders of India and Kashmir. It is surprisingly relevant to note that the so-called anti-Ahmediya troubles have been reported only from the neighbourhood of chief military stations of West Punjab and it was all quiet elsewhere.

WORLD LEADERSHIP HAS NOT GONE BANKRUPT

Krishna Menon On Hopes Of Disarmament Pact

UNITED NATIONS, March 21 (Reuter).

MR. V. K. KRISHNA MENON of India told the General Assembly's Political Committee today that he saw "hopeful signs" for world peace in recent international developments.

Speaking in the Committee's debate on disarmament Mr. Menon, who is the author of last year's Indian Plan for peace in Korea, referred to "two great statements" made by Mr. Georgi Malenkov, the Soviet Premier, and President Eisenhower.

Mr. Menon said that it was a hopeful sign that recent incidents had not been looked at as provocative acts. He added that President Eisenhower had said that these incidents need not be looked at as indicating a worsening of the situation.

TWO RESOLUTIONS

The Political Committee was reaching the end of its debate on Disarmament. It had before it two resolutions, one proposed by the Soviet Union, criticising the work of the Disarmament Commission but requiring it to consider "practical" measures of disarmament and report to the Assembly by July 1 next.

The other resolution proposed by the United States and Britain and 12 other countries would approve the report of the Commission and request to continue its work and report by next September 1.

Mr. Menon said that those who could view the report of the Disarmament Commission with detachment were able to see in it healthy and helpful signs.

It represented progress in agreement because neither party had reported failure.

Both sides are represented by the two resolutions before the Committee, had requested the continuation of the Committee; both asked for disarmament, both asked for the prohibition of weapons of mass destruction; both were pointed in the right direction, Mr. Menon said.

The problem depended entirely on agreement between the Great Powers.

When two powerful sides were pitted against each other, the best result was achieved by others trying to bridge the gulf rather than by trying to split the camp more sharply into two, Mr. Menon said.

He added that the peoples of the world could not be told that the leadership was so bankrupt that they could not find a method to achieve what was admitted by the resolutions to be the common end.

GROSS'S POSER

Mr. Gross then asked for a considered answer of whether this meant that the Soviet Government was prepared to discuss disarma-

(Continued on Page 14)

Martial Law Convictions

TEN YEARS FOR SON OF IMAM

LAHORE, March 21 (PTI): Ahmed, son of an Imam of Jamma Masjid, Lahore, has been sentenced to undergo ten years R.I. by a military court here for spreading animosity and hatred between various communities and inciting the people to commit acts of violence, according to a press note issued here by the Inter-Service Public Relations today.

One Qudratullah was sentenced to undergo three years rigorous imprisonment for anti-government propaganda.

One Tajuddin was caught in possession of a spear and was sentenced to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment. His brother was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment for helping Tajuddin to conceal his spear.

Several others were awarded to fourteen lashes.

YEAR'S BAN ON URDU DAILY

The Pakistan Punjab Government has banned for a period of one year the publication of the Urdu daily, "Maghribi Pakistan" under the Punjab Public Safety Act.

NARRIMAN GETS VISA FOR EGYPT

CAIRO, March 20 (Reuter): Mr. Fuad Galal, the Egyptian Minister of National Guidance, said here today that Princess Narriman, 19-year old ex-Queen of Egypt, had been granted an entry visa as an ordinary Egyptian citizen.

Part of Princess Narriman's luggage was reported to have arrived here by air last night.

Mrs. Pandit For Canada

UNITED NATIONS, March 21 (Reuter): Mrs. Vijaylakshmi Pandit, leader of the Indian Delegation to the United Nations General Assembly, will leave next Thursday for Canada where she will spend five days. She will visit Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal.

Self-Govt. For Sudan

STATUTE SIGNED IN KHARTOUM

KHARTOUM, March 21. The Governor-General, Sir Robert Howe today signed the statute of self-government for the Sudan.

The brief ceremony was attended by members of the Fourth Executive Council, Mr. Tayeb Hussein, temporary Chairman, Governor-General Commission, Sir Laurence Grafftey-Smith, the British member, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, British Minister of State and Major Salah Salim, envoy of the Egyptian Prime Minister, General Mohammed Naguib.

Bullet Through U.S. Embassy Window

TOKYO, March 21 (Reuter): A bullet was fired through an office window of the American Embassy here today but nobody was hurt. Police are investigating.

C-IN-C IN KASHMIR

With Jawans In Forward Areas

JAMMU, March 21 (PTI): General Rajendrasinghji, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army who is now touring Jammu area, visited some of the pickets close to the cease fire line in the Naushera and Rajouri sectors in the past two days. At Jhangar, he placed a wreath on the monument erected in honour of late Brigadier Usman on the spot where he was killed in action in July 1948.

The Commander-in-Chief went round the bunkers, cookhouses and recreation rooms of jawans in the forward areas and spoke to them.

NEW CZECH PRESIDENT

Zapotocky Succeeds Gottwald

VIENNA, March 21 (Reuter).

MR. ANTONIN ZAPOTOCKY, once a stone-cutter's apprentice, was today elected Czechoslovakia's new President in succession to Klement Gottwald who died a week ago today.

Prague radio announced his electoon after a special session of the Czechoslovak National Assembly in the Valdislav Hall of Prague castle. Election by the Assembly was unanimous, the radio said.

Mr. Zapotocky, one of the founders of the Czech Communist Party and not as he once put it an opponent of Western Culture or methods, thus becomes fourth President of the Republic since it was formed in 1918.

He received 271 votes.

Mr. Zapotocky was proposed as new President by Dr. John Oldrich (Oldrich), President of the Assembly, who called him a loyal follower throughout his life of the late President Gottwald.

NEXT PREMIER

The Central Committee of the Czech Communist Party also met today and decided to submit to the nsw President the nomination of Mr. Vilem Siroky as Premier in place of Mr. Zapotocky.

It also decided to propose that Vice-Premier Antonin Nevotny should be entrusted with the task of directing the work of the Central Committee, while retaining the duties of Vice-Premier.

Unique Heart Operation In City Hospital

BOMBAY, Saturday.

DR. ERIK HUSFELDT, Professor of Chest Surgery at the University of Copenhagen, and a member of the W.H.O. Medical Mission to India, performed an operation for correcting "mitral spenosis," one of the most difficult operations on the human heart, at the St. Georges' hospital here yesterday.

The patient, a niece of the Union Food Minister, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, "is progressing well uptil now."

Prof. Husfeldt was assisted in the operation by Dr. B. R. Billimoria, Chest Surgeon at the Hospital.

Changes in the heart of the patient were recorded on the electrocardiograph throughout the one-hour operation by Dr. Jal R. Patel, attending physician, assigned by Dr. A. J. Vazirani.

52 Teachers Arrested

LUCKNOW, March 21 (PTI): A batch of 52 primary school teachers today courted arrest by tresspassing into the prohibited land in front of the Council House here today.

The total number of teachers in custody since the state Adhyapak Mandal launched its Satyagraha on March 8 rose to 247 with the arrest of today's batch.

16 Arrested In Delhi

NEW DELHI, March 21 (PTI): Sixteen persons were arrested in Delhi today in connection with the agitation launched by the Jan Sangh, Hindu Maha Sabha and Ram Rajya Parishad.

Finance Bill

NO NEED FOR SELECT COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, March 21 (PTI): The Congress Parliamentary Party is today understood to have expressed the view that the Finance Bill, now before the House of the People, need not be referrend to a Select Committee.

The Party, which met under the presidentship of its leader, Mr. Nehru, was considering the procedure for the consideration of the bill which is expected to come up in the House on April 7, after the demands for grants have been voted.

In previous years, the Party is understood to have felt the bill had been referred to Select Committee, only when there were serious differences over the budget proposals.

In March 1949, when the Interim Government was functioning, specific proposals like the business profits tax and capital gains tax were referred separately to the Select Committee, as the taxation proposals put forward by the then Finance Minister Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan were not acceptable to Congress members.

Tito Leaves London

LONDON, March 21 (Reuter): *Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia left London today at the end of his five-day official visit to Britain.*

The Marshal, who was seen off by Mr. Eden, the Foreign Secretary, sailed down the river Thames from Westminster, close to the Houses of Parliament, in a launch to re-embark his own ship "Galeb," anchored off Greenwich.

Marshal Tito, Yugoslav President, said here today that in his talks with the British Government "all that we have hoped for has been attained".

Marshal Tito before he left London after his five-day visit for home told Mr. Eden, British Foreign Secretary "I hope I will see you again in Yugoslavia."

"We have reached full agreement with regard to the major problems concerning Britain and Yugoslavia as well as the situation in Europe in general" he said.

Marshal Tito particularly appreciated the kindness shown by the Queen and the Royal Family, he said

Rajaji's Blessings For New Andhra State

MADRAS, March 21 (PTI): The Chief Minister Mr. C. Rajagopalachari today gave his "best good wishes" to the new Andhra State and said "let us not encourage misconception. Whatever may be the objectives, my best wishes go to the new state. Let the Andhra State acquire strength, and from strength progress, prosperity and completeness."

The Chief Minister who was replying to the five-day debate on the budget in the State Legislative Council (Upper House) said the accusations and false charges made against him by certain Andhra members on his opposition to the formation of the Andhra State were like razor cutting my heart." "Some of the members referred to my old opposition to the Andhra province formation ten years ago and congratulated me for having come to senses now." He said "even though I am totally against the breaking up of the whole country for administrative purposes into linguistic areas, because I believe in synthesis and not division, yet I have to yield to the pressure of circumstances demanded by political considerations from time to time." He said that being the case, unwillingness or unhappiness on a particular matter should not be mistaken for opposition."

When the J. V. P. report was being prepared, it was misunderstood by Andhra friends that he (Rajagopalachari) was opposed to the partition. "I favoured partition even then. I said, however, as I say now do not include the city of Madras. It would not work," the Chief Minister declared.

NO SALES TAX ON BEEDIES

The Finance Minister Mr. C. Subramanian announced admits cheers in the Madras Assembly today that the sales tax on tobacco proposed in the budget would not be levied on beedies—the poor man's luxury"—but only on cigarettes and manufactured tobacco of superior variety.

He was winding up what he called the last budget debate of the composite Assembly.

REDIRECT SEAMEN'S CORRESPONDENCE

S. S. Mirajkar's Plea

Mr. S. S. Mirajkar, Vice-President, All India Trade Union Congress has issued the following statement:

"The Government of India has unnecesarily put the Indian Seamen at various ports to an unjustified hardship and anxiety by issuing an order to the Shipping Companies not to redirect their correspondence. The practice of redirecting coresponoence of Seamen has been as old as the Shipping Trade itself. Now the Congress Government issues a fiat all of a sudden and stops it. This means that Seamen at sea and at a number of world ports will not hear about the welfare of their families, wives and children for months.

"I am of the opinion that this is the most monstrous order and causes unnecesary anxiety to seamen at sea. May I ask those responsible for it to withdraw it forthwith and continue the previous practice of Shiping Companies redirecting their correspondence.

"I request all Seamen's organisations in Bombay to get together and make a joint representation to Mr. V. V. Giri, the Central Labour Minister, when he arrives in Bombay on April 2.'

CAMBRIDGE, March 21 Reuter): Mrs. Julia Gray believed to be Britain's second oldest women celebrated her 106th birthday here today.

Miss Margaret Bebb Lunn of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire who was 107 last week claims to be the oldest woman in Britain.

TRADING WITH CHINA

British Labourites Divided On Issue

LONDON, March 21 (Reuter).

Labour members of Parliament —divided over exports to China— today postponed a planned attack on the Conservative Government for tightening China trade rules.

A group of Labour MPs, including Mr. Aneurin Bevan, the Party's left-wing leader, is seeking the annulment of a new Government order bearring all British and colonial registered ships from carrying strategic goods to China or North Korea from any port in the world.

A labour "prayer" to annul this order was tabled yesterday and was due to be debated next Monday but the Labour Party suddenly decided to ask for its postponement.

The "prayer," it is understood, will still be pressed sometime before the House of Commons rises for its Easter recess on April 2.

Mr. Bevan and other Bevanites were responsible for the move and were anxious to insist on a vote but the Party's right-wing leaders wanted a debate only to get information from the Government about its future intentions over trading with China.

UNION'S LABOUR WELFARE WORK

NEW DELHI, March 21: The Union Labour Ministry is considering a scheme to construct a 30-bed hospital at a cost of Rs. 5,32.000 in the Pench Valley Coalfields, according to the Ministry's report from 1952-53 released here today.

The construction of a maternity block consisting of ten rooms at the premises of the Government Hospital, Chanda at a cost of Rs. 67,000 has already been sanctioned.

According to the report, 5 more Employment Exchanges were opened during the year bringing the total number now functioning to 131; 8,596 retrenched Government employees were placed in employment during the year. 49.044 scheduled caste applicants were placed in employment, the report added.

30 Lakhs For Former Criminal Tribes

NEW DELHI, March 21. The Government of India have decided to set apart as 30 lakhs to be spent during 1953-54 for the welfare of the former Criminal Tribes.

This was announced today by Mr. B. M. Datar, Deputy Minister for Home Affairs, at the All-India Conference which began in New Delhi to consider steps for the amelioration of the conditions of these tribes.

U.S. Has Two Million Illiterates

NEW YORK, March 21 (Reuter): America has more than two million illiterates over the age of ten according to a book "The Uneducated" published here today.

The book, which proposes new measures to correct the condition, said the Soviet Union has made great strides in wiping out illiteracy.

32 CLIMBERS MISSING

TOKYO, March 21 (Reuter): Thirty-two climbers are missing after being hit by an avalanche on a mountain in Hokkaido, Japan's northern-most island, police reported today.

BRUSSELS, March 21 (Reuter): The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) today protested to Mr. Churchill, the British Prime Minister, and Parliamentary opposition leaders against proposed federation of northern and southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

TURKEY GETS ANOTHER SHOCK

'Quake Toll Not So Heavy As First Feared

ISTANBUL, March 21: Turkey mourned today for more than 200 earthquake victims—and wondered whether the week-end would bring new disasters.

Another shock during the night struck the same areas round the sea of Marmora, devastated on Wednesday when 2.000 buildings were destroyed.

All entertainments in Istanbul and Ankara this week-end have been cancelled.

Reports on the total death roll still conflict but it is certainly more than 200 and much less than the 500 or even 1,000 suggested in first reports.

Full reports of the new earthquake have not yet been received here from outlaying districts but it was tsated that there had been little fresh damage and no casualties. The first earthquake was centred south-west of Bandirma, a town off the sea of Marmora where charred bodies are still being sought.

In one town, Yenice, 15,000 people were homeless last night.

Ninety per cent of the dwellings in Yenice, Galan, Balouk, Essir and Canak Kale were destroyed. Many victims buried were burned alive.

BLANKETS FLOWN

GENEVA, March 21: Four United States Air Force planes took off from Geneva today for Istanbul carrying 10,000 blankets for Turkish earthquake victims. They are a gift from the American Red Cross.

"Increased Germ Warfare"

TOKYO, March 21 (Reuter): The North Korean Pyongyang radio today accused the United States army of "increasing its germ warfare" in recent weeks.

P.O.W. Shot Dead In Koje

TOKYO, March 21 (Reuter): A South Korean guard shot and killed a North Korean prisoner of war when he ran from a group ordered to halt after assembling against orders on Koje Island last Thursday, the United Nations Command reported today.

Another two prisoners were wounded by gunshots on Koje on Wednesday while taking part in a demonstration against prisoners in another compound, who handed back surplus rations.

Five M.I.G.s Shot Down

TOKYO, March 21. American 'Sabre' jets shot down five Communist MIGs and damaged seven in air battles over North Korea today the Fifth Air Force announced.

Guilty But Insane

SEOUL, March 21 (Reuter): An Australian court martial here today found private Ian Dowling Cupit, charged with murdering an American corporal, guilty but insane at the time of the act.

CALCUTTA, March 21 (PTI): The Government of India is making a gift of fifty thousand sand bags to the Government of Netherlands as India's token contribution towards relief work in areas devastated by flood last month.

Stop Press

THEY DENY IT

LONDON, March 21 (Reuter): The owners and charterers of the tanker 'Seven Seas', denied in a joint statement here today that the ship had ever carried oil to Iron Curtain countries.

GALE HAVOC

KARIMGANJ, March 21 (PTI): A cinema house and some school buildings were among the many houses that collapsed when a strong gale swept over this area last night.

M. L. KHUHRO

KARACHI, March 21 (PTI): The President of the Pakistan Muslim League Khwaja Nazimuddin late tonight issued a ruling that Mr. M. A. Khuhro had ceased to be President of the Sind Provincial Muslim League with effect from December 30, 1951.

NATIVE COUNCIL MEMBER INJURED

Another Barclay Bank Holdup Man Dies

NAIROBI, March 21 (Reuter): Africans armed with knives attacked and seriously injured a member of the Narobi local Native Council, Njoroge Kunu, it was reported here today. Kunu was taken to hospital.

The second of two Africans shot in yesterday's raid on the local branch of Barclay's Bank died today.

The first was killed on the spot.

A 22-year-old British clerk who was slashed across the head with a Panga (chopping knife) fired both shots. The rest of the raiding party got away with 650 sterling and police were still hunting for five of them after an all-night search.

WAY TO END TROUBLE

Wycliffe Awori, temporary President of the Kenya African Union, called yesterday for the withdrawal of all troops in Kenya and the disbanding of European and African Home Guards as the first major step towards ending the five-month old Mau Mau emergency.

Awori assumed the presidency of the Union after the arrest and detention of Fanuel Odede, who had taken it over when Jomo Kenyatta was put on trial for alleged management of Mau Mau.

He told a press conference organised by the Kenya African Union that he believe these steps would solve the crisis of Mau Mau terrorism in the colony and that terrorism would then disappear.

Search For Lie's Successor

UNITED NATIONS, March 21 Representatives of the Big Five in the Security Council will now hold another secret meeting on Monday to see if they can agree upon a candidate for the post of United Nations Secretary-General, writes D. P. Wagle, Press Trust of India special correspondent.

WORLD LEADERSHIP HAS NOT GONE BANKRUPT

(Continued from Page 13)

ment in a constructive manner and whether the United Nations was the place in which the Soviet Government was prepared to negotiate honestly.

"We cannot conceal some disappointment at the way in which the question have been treated," said Mr. Gross.

"The only reference made to them was when the Soviet representative branded them as "artificial."

"We must say to the Soviet delegate, surely this is not your last word on the subject? Surely you would not have us believe that Mr. Malenkov's words were empty words and that the Soviet Union is determined to use the United Nations merely to gain a tactical military or strategic advantage through trick schemes under the guise of disarmament which are really designed to strip free nations of their defences?".

Earlier Mr. Valerian Zorin, the Soviet representative, had said that the Soviet Government was prepared to consider any proposals towards improving the system of international control proposed by the Soviet Union.

ZORIN'S REPLY

Mr. Zorin said that the Diarmament Commission should tackle fundamental problems which confronted it without allowing itself to be led astray from these problems.

The Soviet Union, he said, was unable to agree to the draft resolution submitted by the 14 Powers because it reaffirmed a previous resolution of the Assembly which the Soviet Union could not accept at the time and still could not accept.

Mr. Zorin said: "We are confident that in continuing the work of the Disarmament Commission, we shall endeavour to find common language, provided all of us have a common task and common objectives to attain the cessation of the armaments race, the reduction of armaments and the prohibition of the atomic weapons."

Nationalisation Of Air Services

(Continued from Page 12)

time. Power is given to the two corporations to challenge before the Tribunal any particular transaction involving liability, if the transaction had not been entered into in good faith or if it was considered improvement.

AIR TRANSPORT MONOPOLY

Once the undertakings of the existing air companies it is stated, vest in the two corporations, the operation of scheduled air transport services will become a monopoly of these corporations.

Regarding operation of services, the statement of objects says: "It shall be the duty of each of the two corporations to provide safe, efficient, adequate, economical and properly co-ordinated air transport services at reasonable charges, both internal and international.

AIR TRANSPORT COUNCIL

The bill contains adequate provisions for the exercise of suitable control by the Central Government on the activities of the two corporations, which include power to issue directions."

The bill also proves for the setting up of an air transport council to which may be referred matters of common interest to the two corporations and a labour relations committee for promoting and securing amity and good relations between employers and employees.

5-YEAR BONDS

According to the financial memorandum appended to the bill, it is estimated that a sum not exceeding Rs. 480 lakhs may become payable on account of compensation. Of this, about ten per cent is proposed to be paid in cash and for the balance, the corporations will issue bonds bearing interest at three and a half per cent per annum and redeemable at par at the end of five years. Both the interest and the redemption of the bonds are to be guaranteed by the Central Government.

A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs is stated to be required for the administration of the air corporation act, tribunal etc. After the corporations come into being, it may be necessary for the Central Government to advance loans to finance any approved schemes of major re-equipment.

RECURRING EXPENDITURE

Regarding recurring expenditure, the financial memorandum says that expenditure on the proposed air transport council is roughly estimated at Rs. one lakh per annum. This expenditure will be met by the Central Government. Further, during the initial period it may be found necessary for the Central Government to assist the corporations by means of repayable advances to cover the excess of expenditure over income.

FOREIGN AIR LINES

Regarding foreign owned airlines, the bill states that nothing shall restrict the right of any person for the purpose of any air transport undertaking of which the principal place of business is in any country outside India, to operate an air transport service in accordance with the terms of any agreement for the time being in force between the Government of India and the Government of that country.

Neither corporation shall, without the previous approval of the Central Government, undertake any capital expenditure for the purchase or acquisition of any immovable property or aircraft or any other thing at a cost exceeding rupees fifteen lakhs.

The two corporations shall work in mutual consultation regarding matters of common interest, including in particular the operation for scheduled air transport service, their routes passenger fares and freight rates and repair and maintenance of aircraft.

56 More Works Opened In Scarcity Areas

FODDER IMPORT FOR ESSENTIAL CATTLE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

As the hot season advances, more and more relief works are being opened in the scarcity areas of Bombay State providing employment to as many persons as come forward for work.

According to the latest reports available from the districts affected by scarcity and near scarcity conditions, the number of relief works has gone up from 370 to 426 within a month and about a lakh and a half persons are employed on these works.

In addition, normal development works, such as road works, bridge works, etc. which are being executed in these areas, are providing employment to many more persons. While those who are in a position to work to earn their living are provided with work, gratuitous relief is being distributed to the old and the infants.

About 25,000 persons are on the dole register and so far about Rs. 5,00,000 have been spent on gratuitous relief. Besides, women and children who cannot go out for scarcity works are provided with work in their own houses under the spinning and weaving schemes in some villages of Sholapur and Bijapur Districts.

Steps have been taken to provide fodder to the esssential cattle in the scarcity areas and recently a lower rate of sale of fodder has been fixed for agriculturists in the scarcity areas. Poor agriculturists continue to receive fodder for their cattle free of cost. So far about 50 lakh lbs. of hay have been imported into the scarcity areas. Non-essential cattle are steadily moving to cattle camps opened in forest areas where facilities for grazing and water exist.

Scarcity conditions have been declared in about 4,900 villages, while conditions akin to scarcity prevail in some more villages. These villages are spread over 18 districts of the State, viz., Bijapur, Sholapur, East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Dharwar, Satara South, Satara North, Panchmahals, Ahmedabad, Sabarkantha, Amreli, Surat, Kaira and Baroda.

DISTRICTWISE REPORTS

The following are the reports in brief of the relief measures in progress in the scarcity-affected districts:

BIJAPUR DISTRICT: As many as 11,300 persons are employed on 94 relief works. Of these, 59 are bunding works, employing about 8,000 workers. As many as 4,103 persons are on the dole register and uptil now about Rs. 90,000 have been spent on gratuitous relief. Hay is being moved from surplus talukas to deficit ones within the district. There is also a ban on export of fodder from this district. An amount of Rs. 15,500 has been allotted to the District Local Board for augmenting drinking water supply. The Board is taking steps to deepen the wells in Indi and Sindgi Talukas. The spinning and weaving schemes in the district are also providing employment to a number of persons, mostly women and children, who are not and cannot be expected to go out on scarcity works. As many as 438 villages spread over 10 talukas of the district have been declared as scarcity areas, the population affected being about 5,55,000. Conditions akin to scarcity also prevail in 155 more villages with a population of about 1,18,000.

SHOLAPUR DISTRICT: Sixty-eight relief works are providing employment to 22,801 persons. Out of these works, four are tank works, only one road work and the remaining 63 bunding works. The four tank works are Mangi (3,513 workers), Chincholi (767 workers), Sapatne (1,248 workers) and Javle (621 workers). The number of persons on the dole register is 4,752 and so far about Rs. 65,000 were spent on gratuitous relief. Over 12 lakh lbs. of hay have been imported into the district to feed the useful cattle in the ecarcity areas. Arrangements are being made to send non-essential cattle to the cattle camps. An amount of Rs. 2 lakhs has been sanctioned for execution of village water supply schemes in the scarcity areas. Water scarcity is prevailing in about 100 villages spread over 10 talukas. Seven tankers have been allotted to the district to carry water to the distant villages. The spinning and weaving scheme is providing employment to about 100 persons in four villages. The District Famine Relief Committee and Taluka Famine Relief Committee have so far collected about Rs. 30,000 for famine relief. The existence of scarcity conditions has been declared in 659 villages, with a population of about 7,93,000.

EAST KHANDESH DISTRICT: Sixty thousand nine hundred and seven persons have found employment on 38 relief works. Out of these, about 5,000 workers are employed on the Jamda Canal Works in Chalisgaon Taluka. There are 498 persons on the dole register and so far about Rs. 2,000 have been spent on gratuitous relief. Cattle camps have been located at five places in the district and nearly 6,000 cattle are likely to go to these places. Transit camps have also been opened. Scarcity of water is prevailing in about 300 villages and a sum of about Rs. 50,000 has been spent so far on 120 wells. A subsidy at the rate of Rs. 100 per well is being granted to the villagers for deepening public wells. Eight tankers and nine lorries have been allotted to this district to carry water to the distant villages. The Taluka Famine Relief Committees have so far collected about Rs. 70,000 and 23 bags of grains for relief purposes. Scarcity conditions re prevailing in as many as 1,082 villages, with a population of about 11,43,000. Conditions akin to scarcity exist in 174 more villages, with a population of about 1,61,000.

WEST KHANDESH DISTRICT: Almost all the scarcity works in the district are irrigation works and they are providing employment to as many as 19,542 persons, the major works being Purmepada Dam (6,488 workers), Sayed Nagar Dam (5,864 workers) Shahada Canal Works (2,188 workers) and Gangeshwar Bandhara (1,565 workers). There are 331 persons on the dole register and about Rs. 5,000 have so far been spent on gratuitous relief. About 2,000 bales of hay have been imported into the district. As many as 10 cattle camps have been opened in the forest areas of Sakri, Nawapur and Nandurbar Talukas and about 1,500 cattle have so far moved to these camps. Besides, about 3,000 cattle have been littered in forest villages. Grass depots have been opened at Nardana and Dondaicha. Scarity of water is being experienced in 77 villages of the district and steps are being taken to deepen and dissilt the existing wells. Five tankers are employed to carry water to the labourers on scarcity works. Famine Relief Committee in the district have so far collected about Rs. 4,000. Scarcity conditions are prevailing in 351 villages with a population of about 4,12,000. Conditions akin to scarcity exist in 287 villages with a population of about 2,56,000.

NASIK DISTRICT: Eighteen thousand one hundred and forty-nine persons are employed on 49 works. Of these works, the Mosam Bandhara, in Malegaon taluka, is providing employment to over 4,000 workers, and the Suki Nalla Project, in the same taluka, to over 1,000 persons. Water scarcity is prevailing in about 200 villages and Rs. 90,000 have been allotted to the district for augmenting village water supply. Six water tankers and three water lorries have been allotted to the district. Existence of scarcity conditions has been declared in 365 villages, with a population of about 3,28,000. Conditions akin to scarcity prevail in four villages with a population of about 4,000.

POONA DISTRICT: Twenty-two works are providing employment to 7,745 persons. Most of these works are bunding works, besides Tarangwadi and Khamgaon Tank Works. As many as 3,323 persons are on the dole register and so far about Rs. 25,000 have been spent on gratuitous relief. Hay is being imported into Indapur and Sirur Talukas. Water scarcity is being experienced in about 100 villages and Rs. 35,000 have been sanctioned for augmenting village water supply. The scarcity conditions are prevailing in 303 villages, with a populaton of about 3,57,000.

AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT: As many as 19,565 persons were employed on 45 relief works. Of these, over 3,000 are employed on the Kolgaon Tank Work, in Shrigonda Taluka, and about 2,000 on the Durgaon Tank Work and about 2,500 on the Gurav Pimpri Tank Work in Karjat Taluka. Most of the other works are bunding works. As many as 9,931 persons are on the dole register and a sum of about Rs. 1,90,000 has been spent on gratuitous relief. Over two million pounds of hay have been imported into the district to feed the essential cattle in the scarcity areas. Water scarcity is being felt in 42 villages and about Rs. 40,000 have been sanctioned for augmenting water supply in the villages. Four tankers have been allotted to this district for carrying water to distant villages. Famine Relief Committees are working in all the talukas, in addition to the District Famine Relief Committees. Scarcity conditions are prevailing in 828 villages, with a population of about 7,52,000.

BELGAUM DISTRICT: As many as 4,190 persons are employed on 26 works. Fodder is being imported into Athani Taluka and Raibag Mahal. About 800 persons are on the dole register and so far about Rs. 2,000 were spent on gratuitous relief. Existence of scarcity has been declared in 127 villages, with a population of about 1,61,000. Conditions akin to scarcity are prevailing in 27 more villages, with a population of about 34,000.

DHARWAR DISTRICT: Fifteen works are providing employment to 3,656 persons. Scarcity of water is being experienced in five villages and one water tanker has been allotted to this district. Conditions akin to scarcity are prevailing in 184 villages, with a population of about 1,60,000.

SATARA SOUTH DISTRICT: There are 24 relief works in progress in this district and they have provided employment to 1,321 persons. Most of these works are bunding works. As many as 361 persons are on the dole register. So far about Rs. 2,000 have been spent on gratuitous relief. Scarcity conditions prevail in 117 villages with a population of about 36,000.

SATARA NORTH DISTRICT: Three works are providing work to 802 workers. A Famine Relief Committee has been formed in Man Taluka. Conditions akin to scarcity are prevailing in 158 villages, with a population of about 1,73,000.

PANCHMAHALS DISTRICT: As many as 13,707 persons are employed on 14 relief works. Out of these, over 1,500 are employed on the Tanachhia Tank Work, over 1,600 on Dohad-Alirajpur Road and about 1,400 on the Patadongari Tank Project, all the three in Dohad Taluka. In addition, about 1,600 persons have been employed on the normal (non-scarcity) works started by the District Local Board and the Public Works Department. Two water tankers have been allotted to this district and both are being used to carry water for scarcity workers. Scarcity conditions have been declared in 548 villages with a population of about 2,15,000. Conditions akin to scarcity are prevailing in 1,034 more villages, with a population of about 3,27,000.

AHMEDABAD DISTRICT: Three works are providing employment to 659 persons. Two water tankers have been allotted to this district to carry water to distant places. Conditions akin to scarcity are prevailing in 327 villages, with a population of about 2,29,000.

SABARKANTHA DISTRICT: Two road works have been started departmentally in Bhiloda Taluka. Conditions akin to scarcity are prevailing in 269 villages, with a population of about 74,000.

AMRELI DISTRICT: Three works are providing employment to 942 workers. As many as 126 persons are on the dole register and about Rs. 1,500 have been spent on gratuitous relief, so far. Scarcity conditions prevail in 26 villages (all in Damnagar Mahal), with a population of about 23,000.

SURAT DISTRICT: About 200 persons are employed on three relief works. An amount of Rs. 14,500 has been sanctioned for augmenting the villager water supply. One water tanker has been allotted to the district. Conditions akin to scarcity are prevailing in 104 villages, with a population of about 86,000.

KAIRA DISTRICT: Three works are providing employment to 279 persons. Two of these are tank works, namely, repairs to the Saiyad Tank, in Thasra Taluka, and construction of a feeder channel from Pariaj Tank to the Ratkeshwar Tank. Conditions akin to scarcity are prevailing in 110 villages, with a population of about 1,18,000.

BARODA DISTRICT: About 400 persons are employed on four relief works. Conditions akin to scarcity are prevailing in 233 villages, with a population of about 87,000.

Governor Visits Famine Areas

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay, Mr. G. S. Bajpai, accompanied by Mr. B. S. Hiray, Minister for Revenue, Agriculture and Forests, visited Gurav-Pimpri tank work in Ahmednagar District on Friday.

This scarcity relief work which was taken up in the first week of December last has provided employment to about 3,500 persons whose average earning per day per head is from As. 10 to Re. 1. With its catchment area of over 16 square miles and with an estimated cost of Rs. 9,50,000, when completed, this work would irrigate 1,600 acres.

The Governor met individual workmen and women engaged in digging earth and enquired into wages they earned. He also made enquiries regarding general conditions of agriculturists.

When he was told that vaccination, inoculation and disinfection of water supplies were among the measures adopted, he desired that lectures on the need of drinking boiled water and such other primary matters regarding hygiene should also be given.

Over 2,200 persons were vaccinated and 1,700 inoculated, he was told. Besides 135 children who were given milk powder daily, 110 families received egg powder.

Early in the morning, the Governor and party was received at Ahmednagar station by Mr. B. N. Rana, the Collector of the District and members of the District Famine Relief Committee. Mr. M. R. Yardi, Director of Famine Relief, also was present.

In the afternoon, the Governor held discussions with the members of the Famine Relief Committee where he informed them that the Government was fully aware of the chronic recurrence of famine in the Deccan and of the need of adopting radical remedies for the purpose. He also met local journalists.

In the evening, the Governor visited the free kitchen started by the Ramkrishna Mission in the Ahmednagar city where over 100 persons were served meals daily.

Sub-Inspector Injured

JALGAON, March 21 (H.S.): The police sub-inspector of Erondol in East Khandesh District, Shri Bapat, received serious injuries on the face due to the sudden going off of a rifle, belonging to one Shri Samdani of Kasoda, which he was inspecting. Shri Bapat who has been removed to the dispensary is making satisfactory progress, it is learnt.

President At Raipur

RAIPUR, March 21 (PTI). President Rajendra Prasad this morning laid the foundation stone of a hospital at Abhanpur, which would be constructed by villagers.

Addressing the villagers of the Development Bloc, the President said that the future of the country depended to a great extent on the success of the Community Projects.

The Abhanpur Development Bloc, 18 miles from here, consists of 99 villages and is the first of three blocs under Raipur Community Project, where work is being concentrated at present.

Welcome addresses on behalf of people of the 99 villages was presented the President.

Earlier, Dr. Prasad opened a museum and library built from a donation of Rs. two lakhs by the family of the ex-Ruler of Nandgaon State.

President Rajendra Prasad declared open "Samaj Sevashram" at Shankar Nagar, four miles from here this evening. Sevashram is intended to be a training centre for village workers in Mahakoshal as a part of the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

FIRST TIME SOVIET EXPRESS REGRET

WASHINGTON, Mar. 20 (Reuter): Dr. Ernest Reuter, Mayor of West Berlin, said today that President Eisenhower was "amazed" at the expression of regret by Soviet authorities for the shooting down of seven British airmen in a Royal Air Force plane over Germany.

"It is the first time the Soviet authorities have expressed regret about anything" Dr. Reuter told reporters after a 30-minute talks with Mr. Eisenhower at the White House.

Dulles On Envoy To Russia

WASHINGTON, March 20 (Reuter): Mr. John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State today refused to withdraw the nomination of Mr. Charles E. Bohlen as United States Ambassador to Russia.

Sarabhai Chemicals New Plant

BARODA, March 20 (PTI): Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Health Minister, will declare open at a formal ceremony here on March 29 the new chemical plant installed by the Sarabhai Chemicals Works.

'SHYLOCKIAN' RENT FOR M.R.A. TEAM

MADRAS, March 21 (PTI): The Chief Minister, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, said in the Madras Assembly today that he had charged "Shylockian" rates of rent from the Moral Re-armament team when they were accommodated in the Legislature Hostel in the city.

The opposition leader Mr. P. Ramamurthi (Communist) had asked whether members of the Moral Re-Armament Assembly were charged less than the scheduled rent for legislators.

"I levied Shylockian charges and recovered the money from them in advance," Mr. Rajagopalachari said.

Another Claim Against Farouk

CAIRO, March 21 (Reuter): An Egyptian Government Ministry is claiming 444,000 pounds sterling in charitable funds which ex-king Farouk is alleged to have misappropriated, the newspaper 'Al Misri' reported today.

The newspaper aid Dr. Abbas Ammar, the Minister of Social Affairs, had lodged the claim with Abdel Aziz Aly, Sequestrator-General of the ex-King's estate in Egypt.

MANGALVEDHE (H.S.): Shri Honup, the District Collector of Sholapur, declared open here a free food-distribution centre on behalf of the Mangalvedhe Taluka Famine Relief Committee

Pictures Of Indian Leaders Removed By The Police In Goa

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Goa Police and the agents of the Goa Administration have now completed carrying out the orders of the Portuguese Government to remove pictures of Indian National leaders from shops, schools and houses in the Portuguese settlements, according to the latest information received in Bombay.

The campaign, it may be recalled, started in December 1951. On the orders of the Portuguese Government, Police officers went from shop to shop in the principal towns of Goa asking the proprietors to remove all photographs of Indian National leaders and replace them with photographs of Marshal Carmona and Dr. Oliveira Salazar.

A large number of photographs of these dignitaries had been obtained by the Goa Government from Portugal and sold at the rate of Rs. 10 each, the police and the Government making profits on this transaction.

Simultaneously with this campaign, the Goa Government introduced restrictive measures against business men who were therefore compelled to remove Indian leaders photographs and replace them with photographs of Portuguese leaders bought at such a high price.

It appears that no written orders were issued and the pressure exerted on the shopkeepers was personal, with the result that even Indian Nationals in Goa have been unable to produce any documentary evidence of this latest tactic of the Goa Government.

However, it is learnt that the Portuguese Director or the W.I.P. Railway has written to the Indian Joint Representative to the effect that photographs of Indian leaders be removed from railways stalls, etc., in the Portuguese settlements

PASSENGERS TO MALAYA

New Regulations

NEW DELHI, March 21 (UPI): The Ministry of External Affairs in a press note says that as a result of the new immigration regulations which the Malayan authorities are expected to bring into force in June next and the number of Indians who will be able to go to Malaya will be reduced considerably. Intending passengers are, therefore, advised in their own interest to await the issue of these new regulations before making arrangements to proceed to Malaya.

RIOT IN LUDHIANA DISTRICT JAIL

LUDHIANA, March 21 (PTI): Seven prisoners were injured, one of them seriously in a clash between two rival groups in the local District Jail last night.

The trouble is reported to have started when two factions of jail inmates, belonging to the Majha and Malwa areas of Punjab respectively, resorted to a fight with brickbats, stones and sticks after an exchange of hot words.

Armed police were immediately rushed to the jail by the District Authorities and special guards were mounted around the jail premises.

The "trouble-makers" herded themselves into safety behind the doors of a barracks bolted from inside. When they failed to come out the police used teargas and all of them surrendered.

A case has been registered by the police under charges of attempt to murder and rioting against some of the prisoners.

RED CHINA INVITES TRADE UNIONISTS

CALCUTTA, March 21 (H.S.): The Government of Red China has extended invitations for the ensuing May Day Rally to the Presidents and Secretaries of All-India National Trade Union Congress, the United Trade Union Congress, the All-India Trade Union Congress and the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, it is learnt here.

Moscow Radio's Peace Feelers

LONDON, March 21 (Reuter): Moscow Radio today used its nowerful shortwave transmitters to put over the Soviet Government's new "peace policy" to listeners in the United States.

Commentator Boris Mirkin broadcasting in the radio's North American service said: "The closest co-operation and peaceful competition between states of different systems is the desire of the Soviet Government and Soviet people".

A similar theme was stressed today by 'Pravda', the Communist Party newspaper, Moscow radio reported.

In its editorial the newspaper recalled a suggestion by a recent Communist-patronised Peace Congress that the Five Great Powers should meet to settle their differences amicably.

Dulles Evaluating

WASHINGTON, March 20 (Reuter): The United States Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles said today that the State Department was trying to evaluate such major statements as those recently made by the new Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. Georgi Malenkov on the possibility of peacefully negotiating Soviet American differences.

SALVATION THROUGH TRADE UNIONS

Girl's Advice To Railwaymen

HYDERABAD (Dn.), March 21 (PTI): Mr. V. V. Giri, Union Labour Minister, told a large gathering of Railway workers here today that at some stage in the future an orderly Socialist State had to be built in India, securing cent per cent economic salvation to the workers.

The Union Minister, who was inaugurating the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the N. S. Railway Employees' Union said that this could be achieved only by strengthening the Labour Unions with cent per cent membership. Mr. Giri was the President of the Union in 1935.

He said agricultural and industrial workers everywhere in the country should organise themselves on sound Trade Union lines.

Unless workers organised themselves into strong united Trade Unions, they had no salvation, he said.

One Kolar Mine To Close Down

BANGALORE, March 21: The Directors of the Ooregaum mines, one of the four gold mines in Kolar Gold fields, have decided to close down the mine, it is officially announced here this morning.

Indian Astronomers At Mombasa

MOMBASA, March 21 (Reuter): Two Indian astronomers have arrived here to carry out observations which they believe will lead to a revision of the now accepted distances between the earth and certain planets.

They are Himatlal D. Bhatt and Manishaker K. Joshi, both of Ahmedabad. Using high powered telescopes which they have brought from India they will make a series of observations from near the equator which they will later correlate with checks from Ujjain observatory, Central India, and Greenwich observatory.

TEAR AWAY BAD FATE

NehruCondemns Astrology

MEERUT, March 21 (PTI):—Prime Minister Nehru yesterday condemned astrology and said that it had a demoralising effect on the people.

Addressing a public meeting here Mr. Nehru said: "Some people bring in predictions of astrologers regarding the future of this country. Whether astrological predictions are right or wrong, I have no interest in them. Even if the predictions are true, I do not want people to go to astrologers.

"I do not understand why the sun and the stars should take interest in us. This does not stick in my mind at all.

"The very thought that we are dependent on the stars makes a man and a nation weak.

"This thought that our 'kismet' (fate) is predetermined and what has to happen must happen is wrong.

"If you believe in this, then where does your strength lie?

"You should have strength enough to even tear away the kismet which is supposed to portend bad things and make a new kismet."

NORWEGIANS BUILD BOATS FOR INDIA

OSLO, (Reuter): Norwegian shipyards are trying to produce engines to suit the long, narrow boats of the Indian fishermen.

Two typical boats have arrived here from the Travancore coast and have been sent on to Arendal to be tested with various types which will increase their speed and safety.

All India Sahia Conference

ALLAHABAD, March 21 (PTI): The Central Standing Committee of the All-India Sahia Conference will hold its next meeting at Chapra (Bihar) on Sunday March 22, it was announced from the office of the AISC, yesterday.

The meeting, which will synchronise with the session of the Bihar State Sahia Conference, will hold election of State Vice-Presidents, Joint Secretaries and members of different committees of the AISC.

Norwegian Journalist In Delhi

NEW DELHI, March 21 (PTI): Miss Astrid Quam, Norwegian journalist, arrived in Delhi yesterday after having travelled a distance of about 8,000 miles by land in her own car.

The purpose of her visit, she said in an interview, was to collect material for a travel book she proposed to write.

The tour, which has so far taken about two months, is expected to be completed in about six months.

A Prelude To Dictatorship

CAPETOWN, March 21 (PTI): The promulgation of the Public Safety Act in South Africa part of legislation aimed at controlling non-white demonstrations agitation against South African race laws was described as "a prelude to dictatorship" in a statement signed by 29 prominent white South Africans.

The liberty of every South African, irrespective of race or colour, was now at the mercy of the Minister of Justice and his colleagues, it was stated.

Among those who signed the statement were Senator W. G. Ballinger, Mr. D. M. Buchanan, Q. C., Mr. Alan Paton, author of "Cry, the Beloved Country", and several leading clergymen and University professors.

DISPLACED PERSONS EXCEED 8 MILLION

NEW DELHI, March 21 (UPI): The total displaced population in India now exceeds 8,000,000, out of which the number from East Bengal is slightly over 3,100,000, or roughly 39 per cent. The latter number includes 540,000 persons who migrated from East Bengal after the 1951 census.

Today, West Bengal State has nearly 2,600,000 displaced persons, or roughly 84 per cent of the total from East Bengal.

This information is given in the annual report of the Ministry of Rehabilitation for 1952-53, just published. A statistical summary issued along with the report gives the latest information about the progress of rehabilitation till the year 1952-53, and also some indication of the rehabilitation programme during 1953-54.

S. AFRICAN POSTMEN'S DEMAND

DURBAN, March 21 (PTI): A demand for the immediate dismissal of all non-white postmen in South Africa was made in a resolution passed by the Congress of the South African Postal Association.

PRIMARY TEACHERS PLUMP FOR S.S.C.

HUBLI, March 21 (PTI): Mr. More, 51-year-old primary teacher and President of the Hubli Primary Teachers' Association, has appeared for the S.S.C. Examination along with his 20 assistants.

The teachers will get an additional pay of Rs. 10 each if they are successful in the S.S.C. examination.

SATARA (H.S.): The Government of Bombay has sanctioned a sum Rs. 35,000 for Satara district to be utilized for digging new wells and for deepening existing wells in the eastern part of the district.

Plane Crashes And Burns

35 PEOPLE KILLED IN CALIFORNIA

CENTERVILLE (California), March 21 (Reuter): A four-engined transport plane crashed near here during the night and burst into flames killing all thirty-five men on board.

The plane, ADC Four, belonging to Isocean Airlines hit the ground skidding a hundred yards and broke into pieces.

A Public Relations Officer at Roswell, New Mexico, where the plane started its flight said it carried thirty Air Force specialists on the way to the Far East and a crew of three pilots, one steward and an engineer.

Fire In Jute Mill

BANARAS, March 21 (PTI): Property valued at rupees seventy thousand was destroyed in a fire which broke out in a jute mill at Sheopur near Banaras on Thursday evening. The fire was brought under control only in the early hours of the morning.

A jute consignment brought to the mill for pressing was destroyed and the godown in which it was kept was also burnt.

In the noon a part of the jute consignment again flared up, but the fire brigade put out the fire before serious damage could be caused.

FIRE HAVOC

AKOLA, March 21 (PTI): Cotton and cottonseed estimated to be worth over rupees six lakhs destroyed in a disastrous fire which broke out yesterday in a ginning factory at Karanja lying on the Berar cotton tract about forty-six miles east of Akola.

The Akola municipal fire fighter which was rushed to the spot fought the flames for nine hours and brought them under control.

The cause of the fire is not known.

Remittances From Ceylon To India

COLOMBO, March 21 (PTI): Private remittances from Ceylon to India and Pakistan last year amounted to Rs. 92.5 million, according to figures released by Central Bank of Ceylon.

NAIROBI, March 21 (Reuter): Derek Walter Ringrose, 22-year-old bank cashier, shot dead one African and severely wounded another of an eight strong gang which held up a Barclay's Bank branch in industrial area here yesterday and got away with 6,500 pounds in locked cash boxes.

MALENKOV QUITS PARTY SECRETARYSHIP

LONDON, March 21 (Reuter).

MOSCOW Radio announced last night that Soviet Prime Minister Georgi Malenkov had divested himself of the Secretaryship of the Communist Party. This post will be filled by Mr. Nikita Krushchev.

The radio broadcast the following communique. "At a meeting of the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union held in the Kremlin on March 14, the following resolutions were adopted.

"1. To accede to the request of Comrade Malenkov to be released from his duties as Secretary to the Central Committee.

"2. To election as a Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USSR, N. S. Krushchev, P. M. Pospelov, N. N. Shatalin, S. D. Ignatiev and N. A. Suslov.

"3. To transfer Shatalin from the status of a candidate to that of a full member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USSR."

The announcement was made in a communique on the Central Committee.

Mr. Krushchev was a Secretary of the Central Committee who last October criticised leading Communist Party members for failing to pay proper attention to ideological work.

In the early days he was prominent in the Ukraine revolutionary movement and became Secretary of the Ukraine Communist Party.

Mr. Krushchev, one of Malenkov's right-hand men has been much in the limelight since the last Congress of the Soviet Communist Party last October.

He delivered the main report on moves to tighten up party discipline which was adopted by the Congress.

RAISON D'ETRE' OF DEFICIT FINANCING

(Continued from Page 9 Col. 3)

will manifest itself. It seems that this danger can now be avoided in this country. There is enough for every one's need, though not enough for anyone's greed. It is possible to keep prices from rising to unconscionable levels.

There is absolutely no reason why a policy of controlled inflation should lead to a state of affairs in which the price of a cup of tea has to be quoted in four figures, as happened in some countries, not so very long ago.

I have said above that we have to get over our distaste for deficits. This has also to be interpreted within proper limits. A state can go in for deficit budgetting only up to a certain point, prescribed by its ways and means position. If at any time, it were to find itself suddenly short of funds to meet its budgetary liabilities, it would demonstrate not only its financial but political bankruptcy.

I have given only a bare outline but I do hope that what I have suggested will provide serious food for thought. We cannot hope for a miracle to happen and ease the situation for us, we have to go our boldly to meet. It seems to me that ordinary methods are of no avail in such circumstances. We can come bank to orthodoxy when normal conditions once again prevail in the Country.

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U.S. MUST AID 5-YEAR PLAN

Three Crucial Years To Reach Target

BOWLES ANSWERS DELHI JOURNALISTS' QUERIES

NEW DELHI, March 21 (PTI).

MR. CHESTER BOWLES, the retiring American Ambassador, suggested here today that America should advance "without any strings" the money required to help fill the financial gap of over Rs. 300 crores in India's Five-Year Plan.

He said, he believed India was using American economic aid already made available to her "boldly, imaginatively and with very real effectiveness."

THE following are answers to questions asked by Delhi Journalists to Mr. Chester Bowles on the eve of his departure for the United States:—

(1) What is the outstanding impression of India that you will carry home after your 18-month stay in India?

There are two things which have impressed me most about India and which I shall take back with me as my most vivid recollections.

The first is India's determination to master, by democratic means, the vast problems which she faces in building a better future for her people.

Second is the boldness, skill, energy, and imaginative planning with which the Indian people and their leaders are tackling this great job.

During the 18 months of my stay here I have travelled through villages, towns, community projects and cities all over India. I have talked with thousands of India's people. I have seen at first hand what India can do, and indeed what India is doing, to improve the living standards of the people.

There are many problems yet to be solved to assure the success of the Five-Year Plan; the achievement of its goals will not be easy. But if the material resources are made available, I belive these problems will be overcome

FOREIGN POLICY

(2) What is your frank opinion of India's present foreign policy?

Even though I am about to retire as American Ambassador to India, I believe it would be most improper for me to comment directly on India's foreign policy. Every reasonable person recognises not only India's right, but also her responsibility, to develop a foreign policy, which in the opinion of her leaders and her people, best meets India's needs in this troubled and difficult world.

Americans in increasing numbers recognise the similarity between India's present independent foreign policy and the policy of opposition to "entangling alliances" in international affairs which we in America followed for 150 years until the Second World War. Americans are puzzled and disturbed, however, when some Indians, who are personally devoted to democratic ideals, refer to the present unfortunate world conflicts as a "struggle between two power blocs, each bent on world domination."

It was the predominant hope of the American people in 1945, as the war against world fascism was won, that we would never again witness the efforts of any nation to dominate others. It was because of this hope that we almost wholly disbanded our armed forces immediately following World War II, scrapped our entire war machine, and supported the founding of the United Nations as an instrument of peaceful settlement of postwar problems. It was with this hope that we vigorously supported the independence of India, of Indonesia, of the Philippines, and other once colonial areas. It was with this hope too that we made a determined effort to achieve world disarmament, and to place atomic energy, in which at that time we had a monopoly, under the control of the United Nations.

We Americans remember vividly our efforts to seek a basis for peace and friendship with the Soviet Union, as we seek it now with all nations and all peoples. For this reason, any implied charge of a "plague on both your houses" seems to us not only wholly unwarranted but also dangerously unrealistic.

AMERICANS PUZZLED

Americans admire India's long and eventually successful fight for freedom from colonial domination. But Americans are sometimes puzzled by the failure of some Indians of strong democratic convictions to recognise the danger to their country and their people presented by a new imperial power which has already seized the once free nations of eastern Europe, and which has openly vowed to turn all Asia into a Communist appendage of the Soviet Union.

Americans are also concerned by what seems to us the blind praise of Communist China's "accomplishments" on the part of many ardently non-Communist Indians, and the frequent absence of criticism of the brutal means by which these so-called "accomplishments" are being achieved. This apparent acceptance of evil methods in the pursuit of primarily laudable aims seems to us totally inconsistent with the deep seated Gandhian beliefs of the Indian people.

Most Americans would understand and accept India's policy in regard to China and the world conflict if it were presented more clearly by more Indian leaders, as it already is by many thoughtful people here, in something like the following terms:

"Our new Indian Republic is only five years old and is faced with utmost overpowering problems. We believe that it is our urgent primary responsibility to meet and solve these problems through democratic means.

"We believe that if we succeed in building a dynamic, democratic economy with higher standards of living for all the Indian people within the next few years, we will have made a major contribution to the cause of freedom everywhere.

"Because all our energies are needed for this great task, India must remain aloof from the present world conflict. This does not mean that we do not hold moral judgments as to what is right and what is wrong.

"India is anxious to live in peace with all the world, including not only America, Russia, the United Kingdom, and other nations, but also with her great neighbour, China. During the past few years, China has embarked on a vigorous effort to modernise her economic structure and to build up higher living standards for her people. The Chinese Government has evidently felt that these goals could only be achieved by the suppression of civil liberties and the establishment of totalitarian state.

"Although we in India deplore this decision, it is clearly a decision the Chinese must make for themselves. However, we believe that it presents India with a clear challenge which must be met with courage, dedication and imagination.

"It is not enough for us in India to disagree. In the next few years we must prove by our own determined action that higher living standards, increasing literacy, improved health, and greater opportunities can be provided for all of the people of India while at the same time, in contrast to all totalitarian countries, we preserve and expand human rights and the sanctity of the individual. To this crucially important contest between two quite different approaches to the problems of Asia, we, the people of India, dedicate ourselves with all of our faith."

A challenge of this kind is consistent with the Gandhian tradition, and would be widely understood and applauded in all democratic countries, East and West alike. It would offer new faith and inspiration to hundreds of millions of people throughout the world.

I know that this is already the view of most Indian leaders. The American people are only surprised that it is not said more often and with greater clarity and force.

India has rightly won the respect and admiration of the world for the normal conviction with which it carried to a successful conclusion its campaign of non-violent resistance against colonial rule. Today, when so clearly the basic issue is again a moral question, the use of evil violent means to attain essentially goods ends, America and the rest of the free world look expectantly towards India to make this basic moral issue clear not only to her own people, but to all people everywhere.

INDIA & FAR EAST

(3) What is your assessment of India's position in relation to Far Eastern problems?

I believe that free India has a clear and continuing responsibility to demonstrate to the people of Asia what democracy in action can accomplish in bringing progress to an underdeveloped nation and a newly independent people. The full story of India's impressive and genuine achievements in the last five years, which have been accomplished by democratic means, should offer inspiration to all of Asia.

Under the circumstances, I think it unfortunate that so few people in Asia know of the great progress that democratic India has been making. The Communists Chinese and Soviet propaganda machines grind out endless stories of Communist "achievements" in the underdeveloped Chinese nation. The far greater accomplishments of the new democratic India remain largely unrecognised throughout Asia, and often in India itself.

(4) What reorientation is necessary in the policies of India, China, the United States and Russia to insure peace in the Far East?

The greatest single stumbling clock to peace in Asia has been the policies of the Soviet Union. For the past two years Russia has deliberately attempted to keep Asia in turmoil.

For this purpose, in June, 1950, she launched the attack of the Communist North Korean army, which she trained and equipped, upon South Korea. For this purpose she has, openly and admittedly, continued to supply the Chinese Communist troops which are still defying the United Nations efforts to achieve a settlement.

The Korean war has served Soviet strategy well. Without the loss of a single Russian soldier, it has enabled her to test out her new weapons, to keep Asia in a state of turmoil, to make certain that Communist China is not able to share the leadership of the Communist nations in the United Nations, and to slow down the progress of Chinese development so that she must continue to depend upon Russia for manufactured products. The amazing fact is that Communist China and many of her non-Communist sympathisers have so far utterly failed to recognise the classic, imperialistic pattern of which she appears to be such a ready victim.

Last November it was crystal clear that the Russians blocked India's efforts to achieve a truce in Korea. Today the world is praying that the new government of the Soviet Union will reverse its position and allow the fighting in Korea to cease.

Once this truce has been accomplished, we can first move on to a conference which will establish peace in Korea, and then to a still broader effort to eliminate the conflicts of Asia as a whole and to establish the peace and stability on which Asia's progress depends.

(5) Do you think that India should make yet another attempt to settle the Korean problem, and if so, do you feel that prospects of success would be better?

We should never cease in our efforts to achieve peace. India made a bold and courageous contribution to peace in advancing her Korean resolution of last December. It might be helpful for India now to consider the development of a total peace programme is Asia, using the truce resolution of last December as the first step.

NEW RUSSIAN SET-UP

(6) Do you think that the new Russian leadership will help achieve world peace for precipitate a war? What would you expect President Eisenhower to do in facilitating greater collaboration among big powers?

I repeat that we must all hope and pray that the Soviet Union's past policies will be modified. Another major war will bring disaster to everyone.

Once solid agreements are made on such questions as Korea and Germany, the great burden of armaments can be eased, and a major share of the world's resources can be put to work to build great dams and irrigation projects, to rid the world of malaria, and to build a better life for people of all races, religions, and nations.

The new Soviet government is faced with a mighty challenge and opportunity. The new Eisenhower administration has made it very clear that if Russia's professions of peace are genuine, America is wholeheartedly willing to work towards a solution not only of the tensions of the Far East, but also the question of Germany, Austria and other troubled areas. America is ready to meet the new Russian government halfway and more than halfway in the settlement of the cold war conflict.

(7) Has India made good use of U.S. aid under Point Four?

In a little over a year, America has made available to India dol. 95 million, or roughly Rs. 48 crores, in economic aid, in addition to the dol. 190 million wheat loan two years ago. I believe that India is using these funds boldly, imaginatively and with very real effectiveness.

They are being put to work by the Indian Government in far-reaching programmes, under the Five Year Plan, to raise the living standards and opportunities of the Indian people, in river valley development, irrigation and land reclamation; in malaria control and public health and sanitation schemes; in improvement of agricultural methods and production to erase India's critical food deficit; in development of fisheries and fertiliser manufacture; in expansion of education and adult literacy.

The community projects, an idea based on the cumulative experience in village improvement schemes conducted all over India, are bringing the benefits of these new programmes directly to 24,000 villages, or some 19 millions of the Indian people. The total programme, as the Indian Government has conceived and implemented it, is the most comprehensive ever undertaken by any under-developed country receiving American technical and economic assistance.

(8) Are you satisfied that the financial and technical assistance given by the United States to India is large enough to meet the needs of the situtation?

No, I am not. The next three years are crucial to the success of India's Five Year Plan. The financial gap in the plan, after full allowance for America's dol. 95 million, plus aid from the Colombo Fund and other sources, together with a certain amount of deficit financing, is between dol. 600 and dol. 700 million, or something more than Rs. 300 crores.

Unless resources of approximately this amount are available from the United States or other sources, it is difficult to see how the goals of the Five Year Plan can be achieved.

I deeply believe that America should support India's brave efforts by advancing funds which are essential to the success of the Five Year Plan. I believe that America should advance this money over a three-year period without strings of any kind as a

(Continued on Page 13)

DENTONIC
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SHARE BAZAR CLOSED

BOMBAY, March 21.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was closed today. In the Mahajan market Tata Steel Defds. were done at Rs. 1845/- and advanced at Rs. 1856/4 and steadied at Rs. 1851/4.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, March 21.

The local forward Cotton market was quiet today under renewed selling. Failure of the market to attract buyers is inducing liquidation.

At the opening May delivery was quoted at Rs. 703 against yesterday's close at Rs. 704-8. There was absence of any buying support and the market declined at Rs. 701 on scattered selling. August was placed at Rs. 711.

Later on there was increased short covering and bull support. Prices gradually hardened and closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. May	707	8	0
I.C.C. August	717	8	0

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, March 21

The local bullion market was quiet today under scattered selling. The market is well liquidated and short interest is created. There was moderate recovery recently but higher levels failed to attract buyers.

At the opening Forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 160-4 and advanced at Rs. 160-8 under small buying. Thereafter there was increased selling pressure and the market declined at Rs. 160. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 159-12.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 85-4 and after improving at Rs. 85-6 declined at Rs. 85-2. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 85-2. Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 55-10.

Later on there was heavy unloading by professional bull operators which resulted in a sharp decline of about Rs. 3/- and the market closed as under:—

Ready Silver	157	6	0
Forward	157	12	0
Ready Gold	84	14	0
Forward	84	12	0
Sovereigns	55	4	0

Castorseeds May

BOMBAY, March 21: Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 156/- and after declining at Rs. 153/4 closed at Rs. 153/8.

FOREIGN PEPPER MARKETS

LONDON, March 20.

NEW YORK: Black pepper was steady despite almost complete lack of interest with occasional bids by local mills coupled with steady Indian advices and lack of burdensome offers from there proved sufficient to support values.

Remainder of the trade was inclined to await weekend developments or holding price ideas three to four cents below quoted levels. Grinders sidelined sellers asking 1.47 ex-dock for all dates.

DJAKARTA: Black lamporg 2425 seller, White muntok 3175 seller.

SINGAPORE: Black lampong was quoted at 510 and White muntok at 610.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, March 20.

Spot	33.95	
May	33.36	—04
July	33.51	—06
Sept.	33.52	—09
Dec.	33.60	+04

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

Spot	32.85
May	33.36
July	33.52
Sept.	33.45
Dec.	33.57

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, March 20.

March	2.27
May	2.30-1/2
July	2.32-3/8
Sept.	2.35-1/8

Singapore Quotations

SINGAPORE, March 21: Tin spot: 473-7/8, Copra 42-1/2. Buyers 43-1/2, Sellers coconut oil 66/-.

Produce Market

BOMBAY, March 21.

The produce market was quietly steady today. Groundnuts Bold were quoted at Rs. 41-14 and Madras Coromandal were placed at Rs. 42-4. Khandesh were quoted at Rs. 42-4 and business in April-May was done at Rs. 41-14. Oil receipts were quoted at Rs. 22-11, April at Rs. 33-4 and May was quoted at Rs. 22-14. Linseed ready was quoted at Rs. 29-11 and A|M was placed at Rs. 30-4. Linseed oil was quoted at Rs. 15-6. Kardi was quoted at Rs. 24-4 and A|M was placed at Rs. 24-10. Khursani Ready was quoted at Rs. 33-2 and A|M was placed at Rs. 33-4. Castorseeds bold wers quoted at Rs. 30-4. Behar were placed at Rs. 31-4. Small were done at Rs. 32-8 and Madras quality were quoted at Rs. 32-10. May delivery was quoted at Rs. 156.

GROUNDNUTS

Bold	42	6	0
Coromandal	42	4	0
Khandesh	42	4	0
Karad Bold	41	12	0
Bold 55-60 PM	44	8	0
Quality 75-80 PC	46	8	0
April-May	42	0	0

CASTORSEEDS

May delivery	153	0	0
Madras	32	6	0
Gujarat	32	0	0
Kutch-Saurashtra	32	0	0
Kanpur	30	12	0
February-March	32	8	0

LINSEED

Bold	29	10	0
Small	28	6	0
Satna	28	4	0
April-May	30	4	0

KHURSANI

Madras	33	8	0
Three Zilla	33	4	0

KARDI

Bold	24	4	0
Kanpur	24	12	0
April-May	24	10	0

COTTON SEEDS

Berar	22	8	0
Moglai	22	4	0
Mohuda	28	0	0

OILS

Groundnut receipts	22	4	0
April	22	5	0
May	22	10	0
Linseed Oil	14	14	0
April-May	14	15	0
Castor Oil Ready	18	12	0
First Pressure	19	10	0

WEEKLY COTTON REVIEWS

NEW YORK, March 20.

Cotton futures hesitant following the expiration of 1953 March contracts on last Friday with trend irregularly lower partly reflecting uncertainties surrounding the textile and export situations. Feature during the week was early start in switching operations from near May to later months despite fact that the first notice day is more than one month away.

The demand for new crops was discouraged by prospects for large acreage this year coupled with timely rains in the southwest and early start on new crop preparations.

Meanwhile the outlook in the export department was still none too promising. With nearly two thirds of season gone. Shipments abroad to continue to run more than 50 percent under the corresponding period a year ago the export picture however could change overright if the foreign countries start to utilise large amounts of grants issued by M.S.A. during the past month or so.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK

WASHINGTON, March 20.

Federal Reserve return for the week ended March 18th shows gold stock up by one million at 22,612,000,000 dollars. Foreign deposits fell by 81,000,000 dollars to 500,000,000 dollars. Foreign investments rose to 58,000,000 dollars. Fed's portfolio of government securities rose 110,000,000 dollars as it bought that amount of certificates. Discounts fell 306,000,000 dolars to 1,009,000,000 dollars while excess reserves jumped 512,000,000 dollars to 875,000,000 dollars. As the total liabilities fell 1,377,000,000 the gold certificate ratio fell 0.2 per cent to 45.3 per cent.

Continental Stock Markets

PARIS, March 20: The market showed no change from the recent tendency and prices fluctuated irregularly around former levels with buyers reserved in view of the approach of the weekend. Some resistance was noted among coppers. Belgian steels and electricities, while firmness was evident in printemps roan Djerissa and Bank of Paris. Rentes tended easier.

BRUSSELS:— The market ended the week and the fortnightly settlement on a very quiet note. Prices made a good show of stability with no special feature outstanding. Tanganyika concessions attracted good interest while rubbers and steels ruled steady. Cash market was firm though colonials displayed a very steady tone.

AMSTERDAM: No particular feature was evident but fractional changes among industrials and shipping were widespread with trading thin allround. Indonesian were rather well maintained. Gold mining simau jumped seven to 53 in sympathy with the firmness of Djakarta bourse. Premium was nil and certificates totalled 765.

Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, March 21: The market continued easier round all sections and the volume of business was limited. Following are today's final transactions upto 1.00 p.m.:

SECURITIES: Three per cent Govt. Paper 83/4 Three per cent Loan 1986 83/2 Three per cent loan 1959/61 96/5.

BANKS: United India 4/- United Comm. 36/-.

COTTONS: Elgin Mills 17/5.

COALS: Bengal 540/- Bharat Colliery 6/4 Burrakur 11/1 Western Bengal 4/11.

JUTES: Birla 35/15, Howrah 24/3 Kedarnath 8/4 Presidency 5/4 Kanknarrah Ordy. 144/- Lawrence 190/- Ct. Union 170/- Waverly 5/15.

ENGINEERINGS: Ind. Iron 25/3 Kumardhubi Eng. 8/4 Marshalls 6/12.

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Mines 1/3 Ind. Copper 3/3 Metal Corpn. 6/3, Non-Ferrous Metal annas thirteen Sone Valley Cement 7/6 Airways India Ltd. 11/9 Bharat Airways 2/5 BIC 8/13 F and C Osler 5/12 Ind. Cable 18/7, Ind. National Airways 4/3 Jardine Henderson 127/- Martin Burn 20/6 Rohtas Industry 9/7 National Tobacco 11/6 B B Petrol 1/2 Orient Paper 36/2 Shree Gopal Paper 19/4 Titaghur Paper 36/12 Ind. General Navgn. 80/8 Ind. Steamship 6/10.

SUGARS: Darbhanga 8/14.

TEAS: East India 18/10 Seajuli 17/- Jutlibari 10/6 Patrakola 102/- Sonai River 4/12.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STOCKS

LIVERPOOL, March 20.

Arrivals of raw cotton to United Kingdom ports past week was 33,326 bales including United States 15,755, Egyptian 6,059, Pakistan 2,867 and Peruvian 2,339 bales. Presently afloat 61,820 bales mainly to Pakistan, United States, Mexican and African.

Inquiries from contracting out spinners today on reduced scale with demand confined mainly to Argentine new crop on type for April and May shipment.

LONDON COPRA

LONDON:, March 20: Coconut oil crude straits UK/N European basis ports in bulk per long ton March/April £132/-. Coconutoil crude Ceylon cif UK/N European ports in bulk per ton March/April seller £134/- seller. June £129/- paid. £129 pd. Copra Phillipines cif UK/N European basis ports in bulk per long ton April/May £280 seller £275 nom. Copra straits cif UK/N European basis ports del. wt. per long ton March/April 96 nom. £97 seller. Do April/May £95 seller.

Bowles Replies To Queries

(Continued from Page 17)

contribution from the American people to the people of India who are struggling to create a great new democracy here in Asia.

(9) Do you expect Eisenhower's administration to continue aiding India?

I do not know the views of the new administration on the subject of such Point Four assistance. But I earnestly hope that it will recognise the great effort India is making and provide the help that is necessary to make the Five-Year Plan a success.

INDO-U.S. RELATIONS

(10) Do you believe that Indo-American relations have improved in the past year, in America as well as India? Do you think there is still some suspicion of America in India, or of India in America?

I believe both our countries are growing greatly in understanding of each other's customs, principles and policies. I think, for instance, that in recent months we have realised far more than ever before that we are both seeking ultimately the same objectives—world peace and the chance for ourselves and all peoples to increase in opportunity and growth, I think that today we both recognise far more fully that if India and America differ, we differ only on means to achieve peace, not on our objective of peace itself.

Naturally, mutual understanding is not perfect as yet on either side. Statements by leaders in India or America are sometimes gravely misunderstood by people in either country or blown up or exaggerated, and thus create suspicion and ill feeling. Sometimes these misunderstandings are also deliberately aggravated by propaganda cynically to divide our people.

As we continue to make genuine efforts to understand one another, I hope that the common and often extreme hypersensitivity will diminish in both countries. Some suspicion was perhaps very natural. America is a wealthy nation—and wealth is often suspect, however unjustly. America, too, is a western nation, and India is still understandably distrustful of the western nations and their motives. It was difficult, therefore, for some people in India to understand why wealthy western America can give material economic aid to India without some evil motive.

I have already described the issues on which Americans are equally sensitive, I am sure with no better reasons.

For two countries so far apart, and as yet so little known to one another, it will take continued effort, plus common consultation and common effort on common problems, before we completely understand each other's point of view on all issues and also, and perhaps more importantly, completely understand each other's motives.

I believe that our mutual efforts to bring about peace in Korea have helped to make clear to us all, for instance, that America and India both are earnestly working for the same objective of peace. I believe, too, that America's economic aid and technical assistance also has done much to make clear that America's genuine desire is to help the Indian people progress and develop. I hope that in the future we can share other and equally important common efforts to bring peace and betterment to the world's peoples and thus grow more fully in understanding.

(11) Do you believe that India's publicity effort in the U.S.A. is adequate to help increase America's understanding of India?

I believe it could be much strengthened. Just as in India, there is still far too little knowledge about modern America, and too often grave misunderstanding about American customs, people and policies, so America is in equal need of greater knowledge about modern India.

The United States, through its information service in India, is trying to give to India some of the basic information about America, and I believe that in the past year or more it has helped a great deal in doing so. I wish that India would make an equivalent effort in the United States.

The American people are tremendously eager and anxious to have information about India's great accomplishments as a modern nation, about its people and its customs. Except for the efforts of foreign correspondents here, very little basic information on India reached America. While those of us who have lived or travelled in India do what we can, I believe that the job of informing America, and all nations, East and West, about modern India can well become a much more broadened and concerted effort of the Indian Government. Certainly it will pay rich rewards in understanding.

U. S. OBJECTIVE IN INDIA

(12) Is the ultimate aim of United States diplomacy in India to secure India's adherence to the Western Bloc?

The sole object of America's efforts in India, including our $95 million aid programme, is simply this: to help India develop as a strong independent democratic nation which can provide her people with ever rising opportunities for economic and social betterment.

It is our belief that a strong and independent India, steadily progressing by democratic means, will be an inspiring example to other struggling underdeveloped nations of how, through a democratic system, a people can achieve both progress and human liberty.

(13) What is the future of Communism in India?

I believe that depends to an important degree upon the success India has in bringing to its people, through democratic means, the advances in health, in education, in prosperity and in opportunity which they so earnestly seek and so richly deserve.

India, by both conviction and spiritual tradition, is strongly opposed to totalitarianism. India is equally opposed, through its deep belief in Gandhian principles, to the ruthless, essential violence of totalitarianism, its suppression of human liberty, its denial of human dignity. Moreover, having so newly shaken off a relatively benevolent imperialism, they view with deep distrust and fear any acceptance of the new and ruthless imperialism of Soviet Russia.

For these reasons, I do not believe that Soviet totalitarianism can never obtain an easy hold upon the Indian people.

The tremendous strides now being made in tackling India's vast problems are already bringing new hope to more and more of the Indian people. I am sure, that, as these gains are increased and even more people see clearly that their many problems can be solved without violence and without destruction of human liberty, India will continue to reject an embittered and disastrous recourse to communism.

REGRET TO LEAVE INDIA

(14) Do you regret leaving India?

My family and myself deeply regret that I shall no longer be in India. But a new President is faced with many new and difficult problems. He is subject to many pressures. Clearly, he is entitled to his choice of ambassadors in India and in other countries.

I am confident that every American and indeed everyone who hopes and prays for peace, will wish him and his administration all success in the great tasks that lie before them.

(15) What is your future programme in relation to India?

I expect to devote the next 12 months to writing and speaking on the subject of American foreign policy with special emphasis on the problems of India and Asia. The American people, as I have already said, do not have sufficient firsthand knowledge of what the new India is attempting to do, of how she is doing it, and the importance of her success to the cause of freedom throughout the world.

I have been privileged to live in India and to work closely with the Indian people for a year and a half. I feel it is my clear primary responsibility to continue to make what small contribution I can to closer understanding between our two great countries. The future peace of the world may well depend upon the success of our joint effort.

talking of BOOKS

On Australian Seashores

BEAUTY AND COLOUR OF SUBMARINE LIFE

BY GEORGE FARWELL

ANYONE who has spent a childhood near the sea will recall the youthful joy of searching for strange shells, coloured seaweed, the wide range of mysterious life in rock pools or on the sand. But few have brought an adult and inquiring mind to these things as has William J. Dakin.

A well-known Australian scientist, Professor Dakin was for many years Emeritus Professor of Zoology at Sydney University until his death in 1950. In the 67 years of his life he had wandered over many parts of the Australian continent, achieved many things from the study of zoology to the organising of camouflage of Australian defence during the Second World War. His most enduring achievement may well be the large book, "AUSTRALIAN SEASHORES", which was published early 1953.

The writing of the book occupied several years of his life, the research even more, for it must be regarded as one of the most exhaustive books of its kind. It bears the modest sub-title, "A guide for the beach lover, the naturalist, the shore fisherman and the student." It is all these things. Perhaps more, for it is written with imagination, a sense of wonder and beauty. There is enough in it to satisfy the naturalist and enchant the layman.

WIDE RANGE OF LIFE

Written in association with two other trained scientists, Isobel Bennett, Research Assistant of Sydney University's Department of Zoology, and Elizabeth Pope, Assistant Curator at the Australian Museum, the book has an astonishingly wide range. It could not fail to, seeing that the range of life itself along the Australian coastline is so wide.

There are no fewer than 12,000 miles of coastline surrounding the continent, subject to a wide variety of climate; from the warm and tropical seas of the far north to the temperate regions of New South Wales and Victoria, the cold and storm-bound shores of Tasmania. Each of these has its own zoological distinctions.

Actually Professor Dakin is first of all concerned with New South Wales, his own State which he knew extremely well.

In that sense the title of the book is a little misleading, for there are only generalised references to the Great Barrier Reef, the pearling grounds of Northern Australia and limestone cliffs of Western Australia. But the coast of New South Wales provides a wonderful story on its own.

"Few people, Professor Dakin writes, "seem to realise the existence of the amazing beauty, colour and exciting interest that lies close at hand on the temperate seashores. The rock fisherman seeking his bait will have glimpsed some strange things and the lobster fishermen will certainly have seen more. These southern shores are teeming with life."

BLUE SOLDIER CRABS

He writes of the strange habits and structure of sea anemones, crabs, crayfish and oysters, corals, and seaweeds, molluses and plankton and barnacles. There is no end to it all. There is a fasinating account, for instance, of the snapping noise made by a certain kind of prawn, something that baffled naval men in submarines when using sound detecting apparatus in wartime; or of the hordes of little blue soldier crabs swarming like an army over mud flats at low tide; of hermit crabs born with bodies so vulnerable they must forever hide them in borrowed mollusc shells; the jet propelled squid; the clouds of minute sea life that produce phosphorescence on the water on still summer nights; the oysters which change their sex; the unending quantities of plankton—the barely visible "green plants of the sea"—without which no life could exist there.

The entire fisheries industry, Professor Dakin declares, is bound up with the existing of plankton, and goes on to discuss the food chain that links the large ocean going fish with the minute life upon which they must finally subsist.

MOVEMENT OF TIDES

Again there are chapters with a larger scope, as when he describes the movement of the tides and the factors that make the steep surf upon Australian beaches the most spectacular in the world.

Professor Dakin describes all these things so vividly, with such real love for his subject, that one feels the wash of the sea, its changing colours, the force of wind and tide in the back-ground of his detailed studies. It is a rare book for a scientist. This passage may give some indication of the warmth of his approach to the subject:

SCENIC SHORES

"Although the seashore natural list may turn his back on the land as he watches the waves and seeks the beauties that depend on the sea, he cannot fail to appreciate the glorious scenery that is inseparably linked with his hunting grounds. This is half the delight of the study of seashores. Besides, it is the variety of the coastline that makes for rich collecting and diversity of creatures In these respects the eastern coast of Australia is second to none in the world, especially if we consider the whole stretch from the north of Queensland to Victoria.

There are coral reefs, vertical cliffs sheer to the sea, cliffs with curious wave cut rock platforms at their base, sheltered bays, sandy surf beaches, and here and there estuaries, lagoons and mangrove swamps.

For hundreds of miles the coast of eastern Australia is one of the world's richest scenic shores, and mostly unknown to tourists."

This wealth and variety of scenery is amply brought out by the many illustrative plates, several in colour. Those depicting the sealife itself are sharply reproduced and fascinating.

"AUSTRALIAN SEASHORES" is published by Angus and Robertson Sydney price 45/- (Australian) —Rs. 24/—and is available at the publishers own bookshop in Australia House, London, and at Anglo-Books, 55 East Washington Street, Chicago.

I consider a human soul without education like marble in the quarry, which shows none of its inherent beauties, until the skill of the polisher fetches out the colours and makes the surface shine.

—ADDISON

"The Shape Of Things To Come?"

Pratt in The Sacramento Bee

Who Are Gog And Magog?

WHEN new wooden effigies of that grotesque pair of legendary giants, Gog and Magog, are set up at the historic Guildhall, London, few people will guess that Mr. David Evans, who carved them, did the work in a busy Hertfordshire factory.

A temporary studio was set up and for months the sculptor has been jealously guarding his giants from the prying eyes of visitors. The two figures will, it is hoped, look down on the Queen when she attends a luncheon given in her honour at the Guildhall on June 12.

Carved from solid lime-wood, the new figures will replace the pair destroyed when the Guildhall was blitzed in 1940. They are about ten feet high (the lost pair stood 14 feet).

CAPTIVE GIANTS

Enormous effigies of Gog and Magog have stood in London for centuries. An earlier pair were destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666. Nobody knows exactly why they were named Gog and Magog, but there's a legend that Britain was once inhabited by a race of giants, all of whom except Gog and Magog were killed by a Trojan hero. Brutus, who took the captive giants to London and made them porters at his palace. A more mundane story is that Gog and Magog were first designed for pageants.

Gog and Magog stood guard on either side of Temple Bar when the first Queen Elizabeth passed on her triumphal way through the City the day before her Coronation.

Other reproductions, of wickerwork and pasteboard for lightness, used to be paraded in Lord Mayor's processions. It was giants of this kind, no doubt, that greeted Henry V when, in 1415, he entered the City by way of London Bridge.

Another pair, which had struck bells in Cheapside to indicate the time, "emigrated to America after doing duty in London for about seventy years. The figures were replicas of the Guildhall ones.

PROVERBS REVISED

For the callous.—"A friend in need is one to keep away from."

For the Housewife.—"Spare the rod, and spoil the curtain."

For the Electrical Household.—"A switch in time saves a cut."

For the Lazy.—"The early bird catches a cold."

AGRA 'VARSITY PUBLICATIONS

AGRA UNIVERSITY SILVER JUBILEE VOLUME.
AGRA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY CATALOGUES (2 vols: Art and Science).
AGRA UNIVERSITY ANNUAL REPORT 1951-52
AGRA UNIVERSITY JOURNAL OF RESEARCH.
AGRA UNIVERSITY LIST OF RESEARCH PAPERS (all published by the Agra University Press).

Reports and journals limited to one particular institution are usually dry reading but at times the public would be well advised to read them. For instance it is only from these journals that we come to know what a good deal of solid work the Agra University has put in during the twenty-five years of its existence or how many Indian scientists are engaged in the field of research. The University was established in 1927 to relieve the Allahabad University of its burden which, till then, bore the sole responsibility of higher education in Uttar Pradesh. Now sixty-two colleges scattered throughout the province are affiliated to the Agra University which trains and examines students in subjects as varied as Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, Engineering, Agriculture, Commerce and Veterinary Science.

The Journal of Research is a mine of information containing papers from the University's past alumni who are making a name for themselves—they cover subjects like fossils and fluorescence to typhoid fever and antibiotics, every one of which touches public life at one point or another. The Library catalogues again give an idea of the extensive scope of the University. Being Jubilee year all the publications contain messages from the great in the land besides the University's own past Chancellors and Vice Chancellors.

A word will not be amiss regarding the production of these publications which are on a par with anything published by the famous University presses of Europe. The public of Bombay joins in wishing the University many long years of such successful existence.

* * *

FIFTH YEAR OF FREEDOM: (August 1951-52): Published by the All-India Congress Committee, New Delhi.

Another compilation of work done! "Fifth Year of Freedom" does not convey such interesting facts as the Agra University publications—it is nevertheless a sober work. It is refreshing to read this "modest" account of Congress achievements in the difficult sphere of administration and even the organisation's bitterest critics are compelled to admit that some real good work has been done, specially in the matter of medicine and public health. Significant is the very restrained and passing reference made to the Prohibition experiment tried out in certain provinces and its "success"; reading between the lines it seems that the compilers are not more enthusiastic about it than the citizens of such provinces.

—P. D.

QUEEN'S ENGLISH

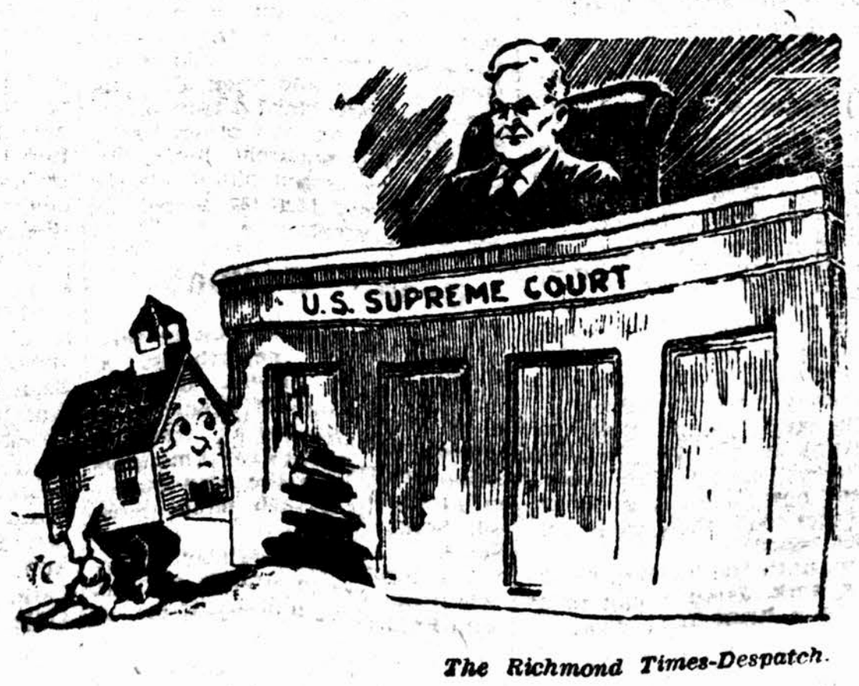
We'll begin with box, the plural
is boxes,
But the plural of ox is oxen,
not oxes.
One fowl is of goose, but two
are called geese,
Yet the plural of mouse is never
meese.
You may find a lone mouse, or
a whole nest of mice,
But the plural of house is
houses, not hice.
If the plural of man is always
men,
Why shouldn't the plural of
pan be called pen?
If I speak of a foot and you
show me two feet,
And if I give you a boot, would
a pair be called beet?
If one is a tooth, and a whole
set are teeth,
Why shouldn't the plural of
booth be called beeth?
If the singular's this and the
plural these,
Should the plural of kiss ever
be keese?
We speak of a brother and also
of brethren,
But though we say mother, we
never say methren.
Then the masculine pronouns
are he, his and him,
But imagine the feminine, she
shis and shim.
So, what?

These lines appeared on an Enamelled Blotter which was first published many years ago by Battley Brothers Ltd., the well known Printers of 90/94 Clapham Park Road, Clapham Park, London, S.W.4. In response to numerous requests it was recently reprinted.

JOY OF LIVING

"What a life," moaned the rabbit, "Here today and mink tomorrow."

'HIS DAY IN COURT'



The Richmond Times-Despatch.

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

HERE is a nice little letter from my Sister Kunda who is now on a trip to Goa:—

My dear Dadaji,

You may be wondering why I have been late in writing to you. The reason for my delay is that so far I had nothing in mind to say excepting about our safe arrival here in Goa.

The village we are staying in is surrounded by thick forests and they abound in tigers. So what shall I describe about them? Probably you can imagine better these forests!

We were out to see some of the famous places in Goa just yesterday. I can name a few of them for you: Mangeshi, Kahsale, Mahardol, Welinga, and many others with which you are not familiar. I found them quite interesting, and I think specially the temple of Mangeshi is one of the most inspiring sites. You must see it to admire it—You cannot imagine its beauty.

And the scenery I enjoyed: How can I describe it in words? I feel the narrative would not depict its beauty—and I am afraid, you will have a quite different picture of it before your eyes—So I had better not write that.

Besides these pleasures, I have also been relishing Kajus, jack-

Workers of the Grant Road Balkan-ji-Bari Unit.

fruits and mangoes—Whenever I at these, I always remember you. n short, I can tell you that I am njoying here like anything. What more shall I write to you?

—Yours, Kunda.

A Man

One who in thought,
Also in deed,
Can help and pity
Others in need.
One who is just,
Gentle and kind,
Seeking the good
In all to find.
One who is brave
In care and strife,
Holding honour
Greater than life.
One who values
True friendship's name
Before either
Riches or fame.
One who can say
When the goal is near:
I have done my best;
I do not fear.

Jamuna's Jinks

An Indian elephant named Jamuna got quite kittenish at the Auckland Zoo, New Zealand. She ought to have known better, for she has been there for 25 years; but alas! she still likes getting up to mischief.

Builders found this out when they started to put a new floor in her house—a strong floor able to bear many tons of elephant.

Jamuna soon found that a long trunk is just the thing for prying loose planks. She also found out how to unscrew bolts, and to suck out pitch from between the boards.

And so, until the builders finished their work, Jamuna had to be lifted to a home next door.

BARI DANCE GROUP

Karol Bagh (Delhi) Balkan-ji -Bari children performing Saraswati dance.

Brain Brighteners

1. Re-write the following and it will make a general maxim:—

MNISMAOATRL.

2. A word of three syllables can you find
That has in it 26 letters combined?

3. Five hundred begins it,
Five hundred ends it,
Five in the middle is seen;
First of all letters,
First of all figures,
Name of an eminent king.

4. A little Indian and a big Indian are walking down a path. They are father and son. If the big Indian is not the little Indian's father, who is he?

5. What is the difference between a soldier and a lady?

Answers:—

1. Man is mortal.
2. Alphabet.
3. David.
4. The big Indian is the little Indian's son.
5. A soldier faces the powder while a lady powders the face.

Time To Get Up

Why was it that pale primrose
So very early in the Spring?
Oh well, the reason, I suppose,
Was that it heard the Bluebells ring.

The Cure

He had been to see his doctors. "He said I ought to take up golf. I explained that I already played golf, so he told me to stop."

Imagination

A famous painter stopped to watch a pavement artist at work.

"And what sort of fish is that?" he asked.

"A shark," replied the pavement artist.

"Have you ever seen a shark?" asked the painter.

"No; but then many famous artists have been known to draw angels!"

Well, Well!

Children should learn how to make their clothes last. But what should they make first?

Everything is fun when it is new, somebody says. Except a pair of shoes.

Some neighbours are always quarrelling over something. Usually the garden fence.

Some people do not know how to express themselves in a letter. But they can express the letter.

KING WITH A FLUTE

Frederick II Of Prussia

BY NICOLAS SLONIMSKY

(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor", Boston)

WHEN a King plays an instrument in a group of non-royal musicians, he enjoys the prerogative of producing wrong notes without censure

An illustrative story is told about Francis the First, Emperor of Austria, who played the first violin in the string quartet at his court, and who was in the habit of ignoring sharps and flats in the key signature. When a particularly objectionable B natural sounded from the royal violin in a piece written in F major, in which B flat is compulsory for commoners, one of the musicians made bold to speak up. "May I ask your Imperial Majesty," he said, "to grant my humble prayer for a most gracious B flat!?"

Among royal musicians, Frederick the Second of Prussia, known as Frederick the Great, was undoubtedly the most competent. Not only did he know his sharps and flats, but he wrote his own music in a highly professional manner.

Frederick's instrument was the flute, and he is portrayed in contemporary paintings as a flute-player reading music. He studied the flute as a youth, and often neglected his rigorous military schooling to spend time with his favourite instrument. His stern Prussian father frowned upon this unseemly distraction, and eventually forbade him to play the flute altogether.

When Frederick became King, he continued his musical studies with renewed fervor. He practised on the flute four times a day, and invited the best musicians to instruct him in musical knowledge. The great flutist and composer Quantz was one of Frederick's tutors. He wrote three hundred flute concertos for his sovereign, and Frederick diligently practised these concertos. But even as a pupil, he maintained the haughty Prussian manner of addressing Quantz, as he addressed all his subjects, in the third person singular. Quantz, on the other hand, spoke to his monarch invariably in the third person plural, always with the word Majesty placed in reverent context.

Broad Outlook

Confirmed Prussian that he was, Frederick had nevertheless a broad European culture. He had great appreciation of French literature. Voltaire was a frequent visitor at Frederick's royal mansion in Potsdam, and the mansion itself bore a French name, Sans Souci.

The insourciance symbolized by this name was in strange contrast with Frederick's militaristic career. Yet even during the wars, Frederick never abandoned his cultural pursuits. He continued to play the flute, and he also indulged his hobby of writing French verse.

One of Frederick's poems in French, written in imitation of the fables of La Fontaine, is quite witty. It tells the story of a violinist playing for an audience of uncultured amateurs. As he finished a difficult piece, one of the listeners asked him if he could play as well on three strings only. Obedient to the request, the artist removed the high string and performed brilliantly. "Take another string off," demanded the enthusiastic amateur. The violinist complied. He was then urged to remove the third string, and finally the last. "One more air, please!" begged the importunate admirer. But, deprived of all its strings, the instrument remained mute. Then follows the moral: "From this parable, my dear citizens, learn your lesson: despite all the savior-faire, art fails without the means of exercising it."

'Old Bach Has Come'

In May 1747, Frederick the Great examined the list of visitors applying for a royal audience at Potsdam, and found a name for which he had the greatest respect: that of Johann Sebastian Bach. "Old Bach has come," he announced to the chief of protocol, and commanded an immediate audience.

Frederick had heard of Bach's prodigious ability to improvise at the organ. He gave Bach a theme of his own invention—a rather good melody in a minor key, comprising both the diatonic and chromatic elements of the scale, and eminently suitable for development in canonic forms. Bach astounded the court by improvising a fugue in six independent parts on the royal theme, with exquisite effect.

When Bach returned to his home in Leipzig, he elaborated further on Frederick's theme. The result was an instrumental suite under the title "Musical Offering." Bach had the work engraved, and sent it to Frederick with the Latin dedication: "Regis Iussu Cantio Et Reliqua Canonica Arte Resoluta" (At the King's Command, the Theme and the Remainder Resolved with Canonic Art). The initial letters of the Latin sentence spelled out RICERCAR, a word cognate with Re-

Frederick the Great as flute-player

search, and in musical usage of the time synonymous with canonic imitation or a fugue.

Most Learned

Bach annotated the score of his "Musical Offering" with complimentary expressions in Latin for the King. Over one of the canons, in which the duration of each note of the royal theme is doubled, he wrote: "As the notes grow, so may the King's fortune." In another, remarkable for the rapid changes of key, Bach inscribed these words: "As the modulation rises, so may the King's glory." For the enigmatic canon, there was the Biblical phrase: "Seek and ye shall find."

Only One

Frederick's theme for Bach's "Musical Offering" remains the only music by which he is known to posterity. Yet he was an industrious composer. His numerous instrumental works have been published, and are occasionally performed at symphony concerts as a curiosity.

When Frederick liked a melody particularly well, he said: "It tastes like sugar." Some of his own arias, usually to Italian texts, are indeed full of musical sugar. Frederick often confined himself to the composition of sweet melodies, and left one of his celebrated helpers to fill out the harmony. He even attempted writing operas, in a characteristically mellifluous style prevalent in operatic production by minor Italian composers of the eighteenth century. Such was his opera 'The Shepherd King', for which he wrote several arias, the rest having been added anonymously by court musicians. The Arcadian serenity of the subject is a paradox for a king known to history for his military exploits; in his artistic inclinations, Frederick was almost a sentimentalist. Perhaps this inner contradiction was necessary to balance his personality between soldiery and art.

Bari Activities

Shri Shewak Bhojraj, General Secretary of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh, has been unanimously elected a Member of the International Council of the World Organisation for Early Childhood Education which has its headquarters in Paris, France.

Shrimati Babiben Moolji Dayal of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari went on a visit to Delhi where she was entertained to a "Tea" at the Constitution Club by Shri Radha Raman, President of the Delhi Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari.

The Relief Camps Committee Members of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, Shri Shewak Bhojraj, Shrimati Vidya Motwani and Shri Bhuromal Harchandani visited the Mulund Estate and Akbar Colony Balkan-ji-Bari Units. Children arranged very nice entertainment programmes on the occasion.

The Fort Balkan-ji-Bari Unit organised an educational cinema show. The Agripada Balkan-ji-Bari Unit children went on an excursion to Mazgaon and Victoria Gardens. They also visited the Bombay Soap Factory and knew first hand how soap, powder and cream, etc., were manufactured.

BALKAN-JI-BARI

Everyone is most welcome to join the premier All-India Children's Association, Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh: Children under 14 years as Primary Members, boys and girls between 14 and 18 years as Companion Members, and elders as Associate Members.

Please send for the full particulars and enrolment forms, from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. You will feel proud to join this Great Brotherhood!

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

COMMON MAN AS SAVIOUR

CULTURE OF BENGALS IS INDIVISIBLE

By BASUDHA CHAKRAVARTY

IT is now trite to say that everything possible should be done to consolidate the various regions of India into a solid national entity. For that purpose, it goes without saying, the people of different States areas should be enabled increasingly to know and appreciate one another. That they belong roughly to the same politico-economic set-up is clearly not enough.

Rather this similarity is apt to conceal the differences, which are not necessarily disagreements, in their thoughts and feelings, greater mutual knowledge of which is clearly desirable. For though freedom has come to India as a whole its effect upon the thought-currents of various regions has varied according to differences in background and the particular conditions in and through which freedom has had to be adapted thereto. The impact of freedom has, it is well known, taken on a peculiar character in West Bengal due to the fact of partition of Bengal and that without that sort of exchange of population which was wrought by compulsion of circumstances in the Punjab.

Incorporation of East Bengal into Pakistan and the large-scale abandonment of that province by the Hindu gentry and under their leadership by considerable sections of the masses as well, have had incalculable psychological effect on the minds of the Bengali people who now may be said to be essentially concentrated in West Bengal. The calculated division of the Bengali race and feeling of loss by millions of people of their homeland have imparted a feeling of unreality into political freedom which clouds judgment of the intrinsic and self-sufficient glory of independence. In common parlance it is called the feeling of frustration.

PRESENT VACUUM

Coming as it has done however on the background of the immense stresses of the last decade this feeling has now taken the dialectical shape of hedonism, coupled with a somewhat uncanny yearning for perception of immortality. Bengal came very near to the frontline of war and in varied ways felt the moral and social tensions caused by conditions of war. She suffered a terrible famine which left her a moral and spiritual wreck. On top of that came inter-communal conflict which even apart from widespread riots, rape, massacre and loot of minorities racked people's nerves in a very real personal, moral and social sense. The average Bengali today is the skeleton of a man. The decadence in many fields of which he persistently complains is well-matched against the inferiority complex he often betrays. He feels he is not doing anything much worthwhile in any sphere of activity. He is not making any scientific discoveries, not producing any great literature. Being a part of the decadent history which has been Bengal's during the last decade he is unable to see that his failure is also a part and consequence of decadence. Yet the past is not wholly lost in him; not even the liberal culture which had, beginning with the nineteenth century, such mighty fruition in Bengal out of direct East-West contact has totally deserted the age-old consciousness of the Bengali race. It knows not however how to fill the vacuum of today. It is just led to ask: What is this freedom, what has it brought for me? Nothing, it seems. "But", cries the soul. "I shall die, in no long time I am going to die. How shall I conquer death? How shall I attain immortality."

It will be news outside Bengal that a similar feeling prevails in that part of Bengal that is now Pakistan. Religious nationalism on which Pakistan has been founded has brought undoubted social and economic advantage to certain classes and has not worn out its pragmatic appeal. But the cost has now been counted and taken into account though it may not still be thought too high. East Pakistan has been additionally asked to cut herself off from the moorings of Bengali thought and culture. She is not yet agreeable to lose her linguistic and cultural individuality but is hard put to it to preserve that individuality in the face of demands for reorientation of her thought on what are persistently but vaguely described as Islamic lines.

Islamic expression of East Bengal has not yet taken tangible shape let alone fulfilling the cultural and spiritual needs of her expression and development.

The planned break-away from West Bengal through the passport system of travel and other such manoeuvres intensifies East Bengal's sense of vacuum. A sense of frustration is in these circumstances widely admitted. There is evidence of attempts, to master it in literary protests against all impediments in reaching out and giving voice to the lives of the people with all their sorrows, struggles and sufferings. There are also people bred in the traditions of Tagore, Sarat Chandra Chatterjee and Nazrul Islam. There are among them even those who dreamt that Pakistan would be the be-all and end-all of their lives but who now somewhat warily ask what this freedom has brought, remind themselves that death is round the corner and would very much like to know if death, at least their own deaths, could be conquered.

The way out is sometimes sought in amateurish political recipes—a sovereign reunited Bengal and all that. That itself is evidence of the lack of reality in which history has landed us. But the course of history will run full, there is no circumventing it. Hindus have all but deserted thousands of villages in East Bengal, and the Muslims there are not very sad on that account. May be Hindus in West Bengal would not much mind if Muslims there were to leave. This only shows that history has not run out its predetermined course, the price of freedom has not yet been fully paid. But the sense of vacuum has nevertheless to be redeemed. The sense of frustration allows none to sit still. The craze for immortality is linked up with "the fancy of a perpetual life sweeping together ten thousand years."

NEW TRENDS

East and West Bengal will yet now pursue paths apart from each other. He would, however, be a bold man who would say that now and for ever their destinies are different. For signs are rather to the contrary. Similarity in political tendencies might be explained by organized manoeuvring though even that would not be scientific considering that politics is eminently determined by given conditions. But cultural currents are strangely enough flowing in the same channel. The promise of canalization of East Bengal's life into ordered purposes of Islam is far from fulfilment.

In the meantime even the neo-dramatic movement of West Bengal finds its definite and complete echo in East Bengal.

This movement as also the broad literary movement of the period are centred on the lives of the masses. The very fact that it is now only a movement, only a tendency shows that life is trying to open out new paths for itself. It is trying to rediscover itself out of the lives of the masses, of the common man steeled in the sorrows and struggles of the last decade. For it is the common man and not the sophisticated politician or the armchair intellectual that has borne the brunt of this total upheaval. He has not yet found his political expression and is the prey of self-opinionated ideologists. But "What man in course of a thousand years has come to desire" is today concentrated in him—the people through whom in this age in the field and factory the life-current flows.

In the utter vacuum of today it is seeking refuge also in the two Bengals in the lives of the people. The old culture is trying to integrate itself into the values discoverable by and from the people at the same time as it is being used to sustain vested interests sheltered in the present politico-social order.

That conflict is to be decided by the striving of the broad masses of the people outside those vested interests for that meaning, that realization of life of which the ravages of the last decade have robbed them.

So the strains of the old culture consciously reach out to the feelings and experiences of the people, and those born and bred in that culture are also falling in line. As yet of course it is a movement, a tendency. But it seems the only way out of the vacuum, the frustration, the yearning for immortality that is the malady in Bengal today.

NEW VALUES

Much is heard today of social and moral disintegration, of the shattering of age-honoured values like morality and chastity. Much of it is true also but it is no more a social phenomenon than the fact that we are groping for new values, something to stick to and live by. Abroad, we see, the wasteland of T. S. Eliot has been turned by George Orwell into a purgatory while the gospel of Siddhartha suggests the last refuge. No wonder then we who have passed through the ordeal of war, famine and communal riots and had only the aspiration for political freedom to keep us from going completely under, are yet in the dark. We deserved to be excused. For behind all the squalor and degradation we still wish to reach the currents of international culture, to identify ourselves with the world's quest of a new path of life that would release man both from collective bondage and individual regimentation, to discover from our hard-won freedom "the hard, gemlike flame to burn with which," says Walter Pater, "is success in life."

ONLY HOPE

Modern biology admits no personal immortality. While it may be conceded that the question whether there is any existence independent of matter is not yet decided all that is agreed upon is that there is no way to reach immortality except by wearing out and merging oneself in the organized existence of the Universe. The spectre of death was the origin of Gautama Buddha's Nirvana which means nothing but self-annihilation in Universal existence. The modern connotation of that approach to life is Gandhi's identification of himself with everything that lives for "The cave-dweller builds castles in the air but a dweller in a palace like Janaka has no castles to build". With Omar Khayyam, it seems, we must save a moment in annihilation's waste. For the vacuum is wide, the frustration is deep. The lacerated soul of Bengal i.e. her collective consciousness will derive from the sheer need to live, the need to avoid dying—a way of life finally freed from the trammels of the permanent settlement and transcending the communalism that gave shape—for historical conditions determined it so—to the break-up of the feudal-imperialist epoch and so made the shape so hideous. Freedom, it seems, has that only hope to reach immortality.

Moscow Poses As Friend Of Arabs

COMMUNISTS EXPLOIT MID-EAST UNREST

BY HARRY B. ELLIS

(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor", Boston)

BEIRUT, Lebanon:

IT is becoming increasingly evident here that the Communists in this area are growing steadily more successful in turning Mid-East turbulence toward their own ends.

This is not to say that there exists imminent danger that the Communists are about to take over any single Mid-East country with the possible exception of Iran.

It does mean, however, that the complex inner rivalries of the area, plus lack of effective western policy in the Mid-East, is leaving the Communists relatively free to exploit the unstable conditions existing in this part of the world.

In Lebanon, for example, according to men whose business it is to know, the Communists—though outlawed politically—now control or influence 26 social, fraternal, or political organizations, the majority of which originally were formed for non-Communist purposes.

In Syria, one of the most effective charges heard against the faltering Col. Adib Shishekly is that the Syrian leader is "pro-American and favours a Mid-East defence pact."

Of 213 persons arrested in Egypt in the "anti-Naguib conspiracy," at least 48 have been called Communists by the Naguib government, which charges them with conspiring with the Wafd to undermine the Naguib regime.

In Iran, according to informed sources in Teheran, the Communists already are believed to be strong enough to take over the major Iranian cities and now are taking advantage of the Iranian-British impasse to increase their strength in the countryside and in the Army.

MOSCOW OBJECTIVE

Also noted here is an intensified campaign by Russia to pose as friend of the Arabs. The campaign is marked by Moscow's siding with the Arabs against Israel in the recent vote in the United Nations on direct Arab-Jewish peace negotiations.

Then there is the Russian claim that the "plotters" recently arrested in Prague and Moscow were agents of world Zionism.

Many observers here believe this Russian campaign is more subtly dangerous to the anti-Communist cause in the Mid-East than the activities of the local Communists, for the same Mid-East press which generally is hostile to local Communists gave wide and largely favourable play to these Russian moves.

Meanwhile, the West, and the United States in particular, still finds itself handicapped by the Arab claim that the western powers disproportionately favour Israel over the Arab states, a claim the Arabs wield like a bludgeon to oppose western policies in this area.

As a result of this attitude, western statesmen so far have been unable to provide a counter-check to Communist activities through effective policy of their own which is generally acceptable to Arab leaders.

Another factor in the situation is general Arab hesitancy to cooperate with the West until the powerful Egyptian regime comes to terms with Britain over the Sudan and Suez Canal zone issues.

SUBSURFACE FACTOR

Deep beneath the surface is an additional factor which leading Arab scholars assert is insufficiently realized by the West, the fact that many Moslems find it easier to listen to the blandishments of Communism than to cooperate with the Christian West.

These scholars point out that the basic outlook of Islam itself, plus the long history of Islamic-Christian warfare, has given many Moslems a deep-seated prejudice against Christianity which influences their general attitude towards the West.

No such historic prejudice exists against Communism, however, and the relative decline of Islam as an intellectual force, according to Islamic scholars, often removes the last barriers against the easy promises of Communism.

All these factors taken together are bringing the Communists more boldly into the open in efforts to turn economic and political turmoil toward their own ends.

Observers here say this is one of the first problems to which Mid-East experts in the State Department must direct their attention.

What A Surprise

Visitors to the house in the daytime made so much noise that the night nurse could not get sufficient rest.

One day she mentioned this to the doctor, who wrote a large notice bearing the words.

"Please remember the night nurse", and placed it on the hall table.

Next evening when she came on duty, she found, beneath the notice, a shilling, a sixpence and a small pile of coppers.

No Fairy Tale

"I am often asked what I consider to be the real foundation of a lasting happy marriage, and my answer is for neither husband nor wife to imagine that the first thrilling feeling of fairy-story romance will last for ever! None of us would, I am sure, wish to live eternally on a diet of strawberries and cream, and would quite soon be unutterably thankful to be given biscuits and cheese (even if it should be today's minute ration) to provide a welcome and far more satisfying meal."

—Ruby M. Ayres, the authoress on B.B.C.

NEW DELHI LETTER

From Our Correspondent

BRIEF EXCITEMENT OVER CONGRESS—P.S.P. COALITION MOVE

Ladakh, A Healthy Place, Says Report

New Delhi had a week of brief excitement over the Congress-Socialist Coalition. It came as a nightmare to many a Congressman inside and outside the Union Cabinet. The Socialists had been a thorn in their flesh for over ten years.

While they were in the Congress, they were able to keep many an ambitious Congressman in doldrum. They did not get a chance to shine. Then they gave trouble during the last Elections. Thanks to Independents and Communalists, the Socialists were defeated and the Congressmen were beginning to have some peace and security which they were convinced would last for five years.

Meanwhile, the Five-Year Plan would be implemented, which should open hopeful avenues for another five-year term in office or in Legislature. They blamed the emotionalism of the Prime Minister for his attempts to rehabilitate the prostrated Socialists and Kripalanites. Fortunately for them, the negotiations failed.

The week also saw the publication of the Annual Reports of the Ministries. They depict a picture of uniform progress all round. Apart from the daily stream of Press Notes, the Government gets three boost-ups during the year. Special articles are dished out for Republic and Independence Numbers of newspapers and a general roundup is publicised during the budget session of Parliament.

The war gave a timely relief from the tedium of annual reports. In the pre-war days, these annual reports provided an opportunity for the Government and the public to check up the activities of a particular department. That system was suspended during the war and has not been revived in majority of the cases. Even the Municipal Committees have stopped publishing their reports. They arrange receptions, instead.

Inside Ladakh

The Government of India recently announced the details of a Community Project in Ladakh. Col. S. L. Kalra of the Armed Forces Medical College recently published the results of his survey of that little known part of India. Here are some of his findings which may indicate the magnitude of their requirements.

GEOGRAPHY: Ladakh is in the inner Himalayas, and a part of the Tibetan plateau. Its greater part in the north-east is even now incompletely surveyed and has hardly any habitation. The inhabited portion is confined to valleys of Indus, Shyock, and Nubra rivers between the latitudes of 33 deg. 35' and 34 deg. 10' north. Practically all the villages are over an altitude of 10,000 ft. It is connected with Kashmir by Zojila pass in Zanskar range, with Zarkand by Karakurum pass in the Mustagha range, and with India by a track leading from Leh to Lahul.

In olden times there was regular barter trade with Lahul, to exchange sulphur with iron bars from India. At present silk, wool and green tea come from Yarkand, rice from Kashmir, and cotton cloth and sundries from India. The centre of trade is the town of Leh, which is also the capital of the Province.

Shyock river runs between Ladakh and Saltoro ranges, north of Leh. There is a natural glacier dam on this river which has formed a big lake behind it. This dam gave way in 1925, when the flood waters deposited a thick layer of sand in Shyock valley and converted it into a barren land. There were also disastrous floods further down its course in West Pakistan.

The climate is extremely cold and dry. The summer is brief. The maximum temperature reached is 81deg. F and the minimum is 10deg. F. The annual precipitation does not exceed 5 inches, part of which is snow.

The cereal crop is mainly barley, though a little bit of wheat is also grown. The agriculture depends on small hill streams fed by snow. Barley is toasted over hot iron plates and powdered. This powder is called "Sattu" and is chiefly taken as porridge, but sometimes is added to tea also. Fats are provided mainly by apricot seeds and to a lesser extent by butter. Vegetables are turnip, cauliflower, marrows, radishes, potatoes, peas, onions and some wild grasses, but all in small quantities. The arable land being limited, the priority is given to cereals. Shade dried powdered vegetables are used in winter to flavour dishes. The drinks are tea and fermented rice or barley. Rice beer was introduced in 600 A. D. and is still popular, neither prohibited by law nor religion. The raw fermented drink whether prepared from rice or barley or wheat, is called "Chhang" and its distillate 'Arak." The cereals are fermented in wooden vats and every house has its own brew. A person leaving for a long journey is offered a drink just outside the village by his friends, for good luck.

Vital Statistics

The data was compiled from the figures of 2 years in Leh tehsil and 10 years at Saspool. In Leh the increase in population was 46 in 2 years, and at Saspool 25 in 9 years, in a population of little over 500. The average age in men was 41.3 years and in women 42.9 years. During the same period the male births were 485 and deaths 431, while female births were 393 and deaths 376. Deaths below the age of one year were 6 per cent of the total and in females during the child bearing age 18.5 per cent of the total.

CONSTITUTION OF LADAKHIS: The people are generally short, the average height is 62.3 inches; the body hair growth is poor; the constitution in general can be called good.

CIRCULATORY SYSTEM: The blood pressure both systolic and diastolic was low. A person with a blood pressure of 120 mm. would show all the symptoms of high blood pressure. The right side of the heart was slightly enlarged in 27 per cent of the normal persons. This was probably due to the necessity of pumping more blood to the lungs for necessary oxygenation because of high altitudes, for the height of Leh itself is 11,500 ft. above sea level. In any serious illness heart failure sets in much more rapidly oftener; and dropsy due to cardiac inefficiency is so common in old age that it is considered as a natural cause of death.

The red blood cells were rather high, the average was 5.98 millions, but the average haemoglobin, was 94.5 per cent, which is rather on the low side.

Some authors attribute low haemoglobin to the effect of altitude only, but the dietetic factors of the deficiency of iron and vitamin C in the food cannot be excluded.

NERVOUS SYSTEM: The subjective symptoms mentioned here were observations made by German Moravian missionaries "One slowly looses the power of decision and becomes unwilling to bear responsibility. Memory is affected. Brain fatigue supervenes earlier, and the working day of the brain worker is greatly reduced." An intercepted message from the Commander of the opposite camp, was interesting in this connection "Ladakh is a big place, enemy means business every time, my brain does not work."

Diseases

The data given below is based on an analysis of records of a years of the Moravian Mission hospital at Leh and is a fair index of the whole Province, for they receive patients from all quarters.

CLIMATIC & DIETETIC: Skin cracks; headache, neuralgia; insomnia; dyspepsia, rheumatism; gout (rare). Dyspepsia and flatulence were probably due to undercooked food, for the boiling temperature of water is below 100C.

EYE DISEASES: Pain in the eye was often complained of without any recognisable cause and may be due to smoky rooms in winter. Trachoma and conjunctivities were common. Glaucoma was rare. Cataract was common; and the cataract knife had helped the missionary more than the Bible in spreading his faith.

VENEREAL DISEASE: Syphilis was more common than Gonorrhea, but both the diseases were mainly confined to the town of Leh, and with very low incidence in the rest of the province. Vast majority of the cases do not get any treatment, but para-syphilitic lesions were seldom seen. Henry Cayley (1868) in his notes on Ladakh mentions that Syphillis is less prevalent than in India and less severe.

On the whole, Ladakh is a very healthy place, the diseases are few, with low incidence. Probably frozen soils and super cooled waters of winter keep an effective check on diseases in whose mode of spred soil and water play a part.

Effect Of Altitude

The following observations were made during an air journey to Leh. There was transitory rise in blood pressure and increased pulse rate at the plane reached heights of 20,000 ft. and over. Mistakes were made in simple calculations, without realising it. After alighting there were singing noises in the ear, which persisted for a while. These symptoms were noticed in those who did not take oxygen during the air journey. On arrival at Leh, 8 persons out of 10 had vertigo nearly 7 hours after arrival, of these 4 out of 5 were those who had not used oxygen and 3 out of 6 who had used oxygen during the flight. These 8, complained of headache also next morning. Periodic breathing was common for a few days in the fresh arrivals by air and it sometimes led to insomnia. The author crossed Khardungla pass (height 18,390 ft) with a company of soldiers, who had reached Leh via Manali and were already seasoned. One man had severe headache after crossing the pass, one had bleeding from the nose while crossing and four had transitory fever in the evening.

The blood pressure both systolic diastolic was low in those who had stayed there for 3 months or over. Six Yarkandis who had arrived there after a journey of nearly one month over high hills had low blood pressure.

ANIMAL WELFARE WEEI

Mrs. E. Khan, Chairman of the Educative Propaganda Committee of the Animal Welfare Week Celebrations Committee addressing the gathering at the prize distribution of the essay competition on Wednesday last.

HOW THEY SPOTTED THE 'GHOST VOICE'

IN the autumn of 1941 millions of people, heard a "ghost voic which butted in on B.B.C. programmes.

For three weeks the voice urged them to "Sack Churchill", to "Get rid of the National Government", and gave such constructive criticisms as "Rot" and "All lies", writes Beric Holt in 'Sunday Dispatch.'

Then it was silenced as suddenly as it started, and in the rush and pre-occupation of war was soon forgotten. But the B.B.C. have never forgotten, and now they have told for the first time where the voice came from.

It came from Bologna, in Italy, and the B.B.C. engineers were not long before they found a way of shutting it out of Britain's radio.

As his wit was weighty and Teutonic and he talked with a quack he was christened "Von Donald" and remained so until the backroom boys ended a promising career and robbed the listening public of a growing attraction.

"Von D." was fond of interview programmes and quizzes of all kinds, when he would try to get his own answers in first. He started one evening in "Woman at War," a magazine programme.

One sample of his wit: An interviewer asked an A.T.S. girl what she thought of the Service. "Rotten", quacked Donald, "horrible".

"Von D." became such a popular favourite with the public that listening figures soared to their maximum in the few weeks. Even the B.B.C. entered into the joke and put over a special programme in "Radio Magazine", with recordings of some of his finer efforts.

While the engineers were working overtime to silence him the announcers were issued with earphones so that they could hear when the ghost butted in and deal with him in their own way.

BEAT HIM

Alan Howland beat him by the longest stretch of non-stop talking in broadcast history. He spoke like a machine-gun, touching 200 words a minute at his best, and every word was heard by listeners.

"Von D", came a very poor second, just a vague background noise.

Bruce Belfrage even improved on this on the following night, and the best the ghost could manage was an occasional faint "All rot".

B.B.C. sleuths were alive to the possibility that the voice might come from this country, perhaps from a Nazi who had managed to get employment with the B.B.C. or the Post Office.

So while engineers worked on locating the voice, security men began to take an interest in anybody whose work would have made it possible to butt in on broadcasts.

Who "Von Donald" really was is anybody's guess. He had been long forgotten when British troops went into Italy and nobody thought of inquiring. As a propagandist he was a dismal failure. As a comedian an immediate success.

GUARDED SECRET

But the B.B.C. still preserve the secret of how they did it. "We would love to tell you," they say, "we are proud of it, but you never know when we might have to try it again."

Many theories were advanced at the time and many more have been advanced since—some fantastic, like the story of a secret ray.

Most widely held and probably nearest the mark was that the B.B.C. engineers evolved not a secret ray but an equally secret way of juggling with frequencies which left reception unimpaired but effectively silenced the intruding voice.

American X-Rayed

(Continued from Page 4 Col. 5)

media of "mass communications" and of "mass leisure."

The Lonely Crowd

Mass communications produce the "masses" or the "mass character", as well as vice versa. The newspapers early started the process of changing the mentality of the rural-dweller, of the "peasant"; they took him away from his primary group (village, even family) and introduced him to the ideologies of the urban "petite bourgeoisie." Now the radio and the cinema, and television (and the automobile) are completing the process. So that in the United States today there is a much greater degree of urbanization than the census figures would indicate. (There is even an official census division into rural nonfarm). There is also the high mobility of the population that must be reckoned with as a character-forming factor.

This is the type of society of which Riesman writes in his "The Lonely Crowd." He speaks of the "society of incipient population decline" which "develops in its typical members a social character whose conformity is insured by their tendency to be sensitized to the expectation and preferences of others." These typical members he calls "'other directed' people" and the society in which they live "one 'dependent on other-direction'.

Fourth, it should be made clear that these factors of industrialization, or urbanization, and mass communications are making themselves increasingly felt in Europe and in Asia too. While there may not be the same geographical and racial ingredients in all countries, modern man is more and more industrial man and modern "character" is more and more industrial character—all over the world. This is an important fact to bear in mind, because there is in general more difference between different national rural characters than between national industrial or urban characters.

Fifth, there is the absence in America of strong traditions such as we find in European or in Asian countries. This makes for a willingness to experiment with the new and the novel. It makes also for the high mobility of the population that we have already referred to.

This absence of strong traditions is counteracted by the typically American trait of conforming, in thought as well as action, with the majority and by the American trait (American at least in emphasis) of "keeping up with the Joneses." There is, then positive inducement in the American "tradition" (the absence of tradition) for experimenting with new things (new businesses, for instance, or new technologies) as well as the dampening influence of the conformity bug, which bites in a different way from the one in tradition-directed countries.

Finally, with these five points as background, we can ask what the prevalent American "other-directedness" is leading to. Leading to ?! Perhaps it has already led! Travellers as well as stereotypes describe an American "type" He is a conforming person, "somewhat uncertain of himself," "more demanding of approval than the European," friendly, but superficial. This is generally agreed to by travellers from other countries to the United States and by social scientists also. Now, if a national character structure is determined by the "drives and satisfactions" of individuals, it is clear that we already have a beginning of the picture of the American character.

From the Lynds MIDDLETOWN IN TRANSITION, which had its birth-date fifteen years ago but is still most instructive. We quote this passage from the chapter on "the Middletown Spirit":

One cannot talk about "what Middletown thinks" or "feels" or "is" without a large amount of distortion. As many qualifications must be noted in speaking of a "typical" Middletown citizen as in speaking of Middletown as a "typical" American inland city....

And yet, Middletown can be lived in and described only because of the presence of large elements of repetition and coherence in the culture. As one moves about the city one encounters in the city government, in the chuch, the press, and the civic clubs. and in the folk talk on the streets and about family dinner tables points of view so familiar and so commonly taken for granted that they represent the intellectual and emotional shorthands of understanding and agreement among a large share of the people. These are the things that one does and feels and says so naturally that mentioning them in Middletown implies as "of course". Individual differences at these points have become rubbed away, and thought and sentiment pass from person to person like smooth familiar coins which everyone accepts and no one examines with fresh eyes. Just as surely, too, there are other things that one does not ordinarily say or think or do. Around these patterns of customary acceptance and rejection certain types of personality develop. Those persons who most nearly exemplify the local stereotypes thrive, are "successful," and "belong": while dropping away behind them are others who embody less adequately the values by which Middletown lives, down to the community misfits who live meagrely in the shadow of frustration and unpopularity.

Type Of Society

These same comments (with the appropriate changes of words) could be made today about the "American Spirit" or about the American character. "Those persons who most nearly exemplify the American stereotype thrive, are 'successful', and 'belong';" while there are other Americans who are less American!.....

The Lynds give fourteen or fifteen pages to listing the things "Middletown believes." Some of these which I give here are what America believes. (Beliefs are often myths, so these are still valid). By and large America believes:

in being honest; in being kind; in being friendly, a "good neighbour," and a "good fellow," in being loyal, and a "booster, not a knocker"; in being successful; in being an average man; in having character as more important than "having brains"; in being simple and unpretentious and, never "putting on airs" or being a snob.....

By and large America believes: That "progress is the law of life," and therefore: that evolution in society is "from the base and inferior to the beautiful and good"; that, since "progress means growth", increasing size indicates progress; that change is slow, and abrupt changes or the speeding up of changes through, planning or revolutions is unnatural; that "radicals" ("reds," "communists", "socialists," "atheists", the terms are fairly interchangeable in America) want to interfere with things and "wreck American civilization"; that evils are inevitably present at many points but will largely cure themselves"; that good will solve most problems.....

By and large America believes: That the individual must fend for himself and will in the long run get what he deserves, and therefore: that character, honesty, and ability will tell; that one should be enterprising; that one should be hard-working and persevering; that a man owes it to himself, to his family, and to society to "succeed".... That business can run its own affairs best and the Government should keep its hands off business.... That the rich are, by and large, more intelligent and industrious than the poor.... That women are better ("purer") than men.. .. That a College man is no better than a non-college man and is likely to be less practical, and that college men must learn "life" to counteract their concentration on theory.... That school-teachers are usually people who couldn't make good in business.... That the American democratic form of government is the final and ideal form of government.....etc., etc., etc.

As the Lynds point out, there is no guarantee that in the carrying on of its daily operations of living America (or American Middletown) acts necessarily according to these values which it affirms. "Often quite the contrary is the case. But these are the values 'in the name of which' it acts, the symbols which can be counted upon to secure emotional response, the banners under which it marches."

These beliefs, then, and others similar and dissimilar, are behind the drives and satisfactions, behind the character, of the American.' They account for the fact that the many diverse human individuals who are American can be typed and stereotyped. They account for the fact that there 'is' after all an American character—as well as 150 million individual American characters.

STRONG MAN OF EGYPT

(Continued from Page 2 Col. 5)

concept of government—which has been one of the many for the benefit of the few—as long ages of Egyptian history have not seen.

No unprejudiced person questions either the leader's absolute honesty or his good intent. The people are probably not misled in deeming him their friend, such a friend indeed as the longest memory cannot recall in any place of power in Egypt. He is, in a very real sense a "popular" ruler.

Whether this will be sufficient to hold him in power, only the future can tell. Opposition is necessarily strong and potent, as always when exploitation has been ended and special privilege—rarely so entrenched anywhere in the world as it has been in Egypt—overthrown. And his abolishing of political parties and confiscation of their funds, however well-grounded and however necessary, have caused much bitterness.

But the landlords and unseated civil and military servants alike have been treated with a striking and very undictatorial consideration, except when there was clear evidence of their plotting against the new regime.

Deposed officials who were not under a cloud (and even some more or less under one) were given an amount equal to two years' salary. No property of the great landlords has been actually confiscated. Payment has been made in generous terms, sometimes as high, it is said, as a thousand dollars an acre.

This land is to be sold to the peasants on easy terms extending over a period of thirty years. Nothing is actually given to anybody. The fellaheen must earn their possessions, but they are to receive from the government every aid and consideration in so doing.

So hopes are high for a new era in Egypt, under its strong man, the markedly undictatorial but determined Mohammed Nagub. Much depends, of course, upon reaching an agreement with England on the Suez question comparable to that reached on the Sudan. He takes the position that as long as British troops remain on Egyptian soil the country is in effect, an occupied one. Failure to reconcile this difference is, of course, the main reason why, despite the good intent of Egypt's new strong man, the future of the country still remains in doubt.

LUXURY OR NECESSITY

According to a UNESCO report, Britain heads the world so far as newspaper reading is concerned with 596 copies of daily newspapers to every thousand inhabitants, against 354 in the United States.

Radio is a different story as there are 620 sound radio sets to every thousand inhabitants in the United States. 301 sets in Sweden, 300 sets in the Falkland Islands where it is probably as necessary to have the radio as it is to breathe, and 244 for the United Kingdom.

The United States also have a great lead in television where there are nearly 13,500,000 sets, with rather more than 1,000,000 in Britain, some 50,000 in Russia and only 30,000 in France.

Suggested Publishing Trust For Wales

A memorandum has been submitted to the Cardiganshire Education Committee recommending the setting up of a National Publishing Trust for Wales.

It is suggested that the trust should have full executive powers to commission authors and, if necessary, to publish Welsh books for children and adults. The scheme would be financed by education authorities contributing the product of a penny rate and by the Government making a sixty per cent grant.

After referring to the anxiety throughout Wales concerning the future of the Welsh language and culture, the memorandum states that a further function of the proposed Trust would be to initiate a national campaign through the press, radio and cinema to stimulate the reading of Welsh books and periodicals.

The memorandum is to be sent to the Government's working party on Welsh publications

Staff Problem In Scotland

According to the Glasgow Herald Trade Review' for 1951, there are about 25,000 people including clerical and administrative staffs, employed in printing and publishing in Scotland. About 45 per cent of this total constituted female employees.

In some sections of the trade the number of craftsmen employed is only 80 per cent of the 1939 figure and 7 per cent of these men are over 65 years of age. Labour costs are up by 95 to 100 per cent.

Chess

THE CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS DEFENCE TO THE QUEEN'S GAMBIT

THIS defence was first tried out by Pillsbury in the Nuremberg Tournament of 1896.

The defence is set up by the moves 1. P-Q4, P-Q4; 2. P-QB4, P-K3; 3. Kt-QB3, Kt-KB3: 4. B-Kt5, QKt-Q2; 5. P-K3, P-B3: 6. Kt-B3, Q-R4; It attracted special attention during the tournament at Cambridge Springs in 1904 and got it's name from this place. It was referred to as the Pillsbury Defence for a long time.

This defence branched out from the semi-orthodox Queen's Gambit and is a counter attack based on the pinning of the Queen Knight. Black threatens to increase the pressure on the Queen Knight with the obvious Kt-K5. The most usual reply for white is Kt-Q2. This relieves the pin on the QKt and the King Knight can also participate in stemming Black's counter-attack.

This defence to the Queen's Gambit is considered as one of the best and many players with White rather avoid his.

The normal variation is 7 Kt-Q2, the exchange variation is PxP: the Bishop-exchange variation is 7. BxKt: 7. Kt-Q2, PxP is the Rubinstein's line; 7. Kt-Q2, B-Kt5: 8. Q-B2. O-O: 9. B-R4 is the Argentine system

The following game was played in the Yugoslavian Championship at Zagreb in 1946. Dr. Trifunovic the then holder of the title, again triumphed with 13½ out of a possible 18.

Q.G.D. CAMBRDIGE SPRINGS DEFENCE

White:—Dr. Trifunovic
Black:—Rabar.

1. P-Q4. P-Q4; 2. P-QB4, P-K3: 3. Kt-QB3, Kt-KB3; 4. B-Kt5, QKt-Q2; 5. P-K3, P-B3: 6. Q-B2, Q-R4: 7. PxP. KtxP: 8. P-K5 KtxKt? **Better was 8....., Kt-Kt5; 9. Q-Q2, Kt-B7 ch: 10. QxKt. QxB.**

9. B-Q2, Q-R5; 10. QxKt. P-K4; 11. B-QB4, PxP: 12. QxP. P-QKt4; 13. P-QKt3, Q-R6; 14. B-K2. Q-B4; 15 Kt-G3, QxQ: 16. KtxQ. B-Kt2; 17. O-O, B-R6: 18. B-B1. B-Kt5; 19. B-Kt2, O-O; 20. QR-B1, P-QB4; 21. KtxP. BxP; 22. KR-Q1, KR-Q1; 23. Kt-Q6. B-Kt3: 24. P-QR3. B-QR4: 25. Kt-Kt7. Black Resigns.

From a radio match between Spain and Argentina.

Q.P., KING'S INDIAN DEFENCE (By Transposition from English Opening)

White:—Jose Sanz (Spain)
Black—Julio Bolbochan (Argentine)

1. P-QB4, Kt-KB3; 2. Kt-KB3, P-KKt3; 3. Kt-B3, B-Kt2; 4. P-K4, O-O; 5. P-Q4. P-Q3; 6 P-KR3, QKt-Q2: 7. B-K3, P-K4: 8 B-K2, PxP; 9. KtxP, Kt-B4 (*1): 10. Q-B2 (*2), R-K1: 11. P-B3, Kt-R4: 12. O-O-O (*3), Kt-Kt6: 13. KR-K1. P-B4: 14. B-B2, PxP: 15. P-B4 (*4), KtxB Ch; 16 QxKt. B-Q2 (*5): 17. K-Kt1, Kt-Q6: 18 R-Kt1. P-B4: 19. Kt (Q4)-Kt5. B-QB3; 20. B-K3. P-QR3; 21 Kt-R3. P-QKt4 (*6): 22. PxP. PxP: 23 Kt (R3)xP. QBxKt; 24. KtxB. Q-R4; 25. P-QR4 (*7). QxP: White Resigns

COMMENTS

(*1) Inaugurating the attack on the white centre.

(*2) Better 10. P-B3 at once: If 10..... Kt-R4: 11 P-KKt4. is more than adequate (11..... Q-R5 ch.; 12. B-B2. winning a piece: or 11 . . Kt-KKt6: 12. R-R2,)

(*3) Of course according to all pre-1920 principles White has an excellent game, but he overestimates his position 12. P-KKt4. could now be answered by 12 .., Kt-B5 It is necessary to chase away Black's QKt by 12. P-QKt4, which is quite playable as.. . Q-R5 can always be answered by move P-R5.

B-B2. Black has still at least equality, however after 12.. ., Kt-R3; 13. P-QR3. Kt-Kt6: 14. R-Kt1. P-KB4!

(*4) If 15. BxKt, Q-Kt4 ch; 16. K-Kt1, QxB and White's King Knight's Pawn is now attacked.

(*5) If 16. ...., Kt-Q6 ch. Simply 17. RxKt, PxR; 18 QxR ch, etc now . Kt-Q6 is threatened.

WHITE IS FORCED

(*6) A crushing sacrifice which White is forced to accept through the threat of .... P-Kt5 winning a piece.

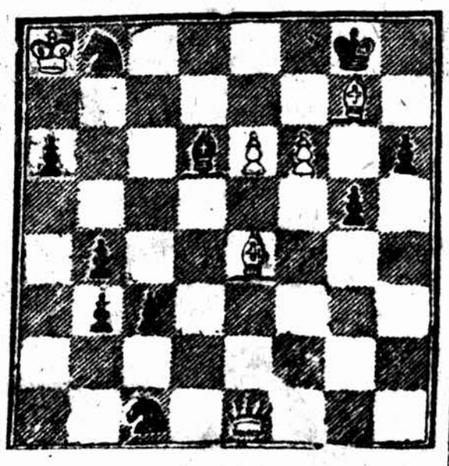
(*7) It is quite hopeless if 25. Kt-R3. QxKt; 26. PxQ. R-Kt1 ch; 27. K-B2, R-Kt7 mate.

—BHALCHANDRA V. KHARE.

BHALJI'S CHESS CORNER

PROBLEM NO. 27

BLACK



WHITE

White to move and mate in three moves, solution next week.

Solution Problem No. 26:—Key-move P-R5.

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JAMBOREE IN DARK CONTINENT

(Left) "Bucibusa", the first Central African scout Jamboree. Visitors inspect the various arts and crafts on sale in the scout's shop. Below a general view of the parade on the opening day.

Scouting Forges Ahead In Africa

'BUCIBUSA' WAS MOTTO OF JAMBOREE AT NKANA

"BUCIBUSA", meaning "friendship", was the motto of the recent Scout Jamboree at Nkana, Northern Rhodesia. The first of its kind in Central Africa, the Jamboree was attended by 2,000 scouts from ten different countries in Africa. They travelled on foot, in canoes and barges, by road and rail and even by air.

up overnight, a few miles from Nkana, as the Scouts made themselves comfortable in their camps with ingenuity and the speed born of practice and experience. The complete camp ranged from the conical tents of the Basuto to the triangular grass shacks of the Uganda contingents.

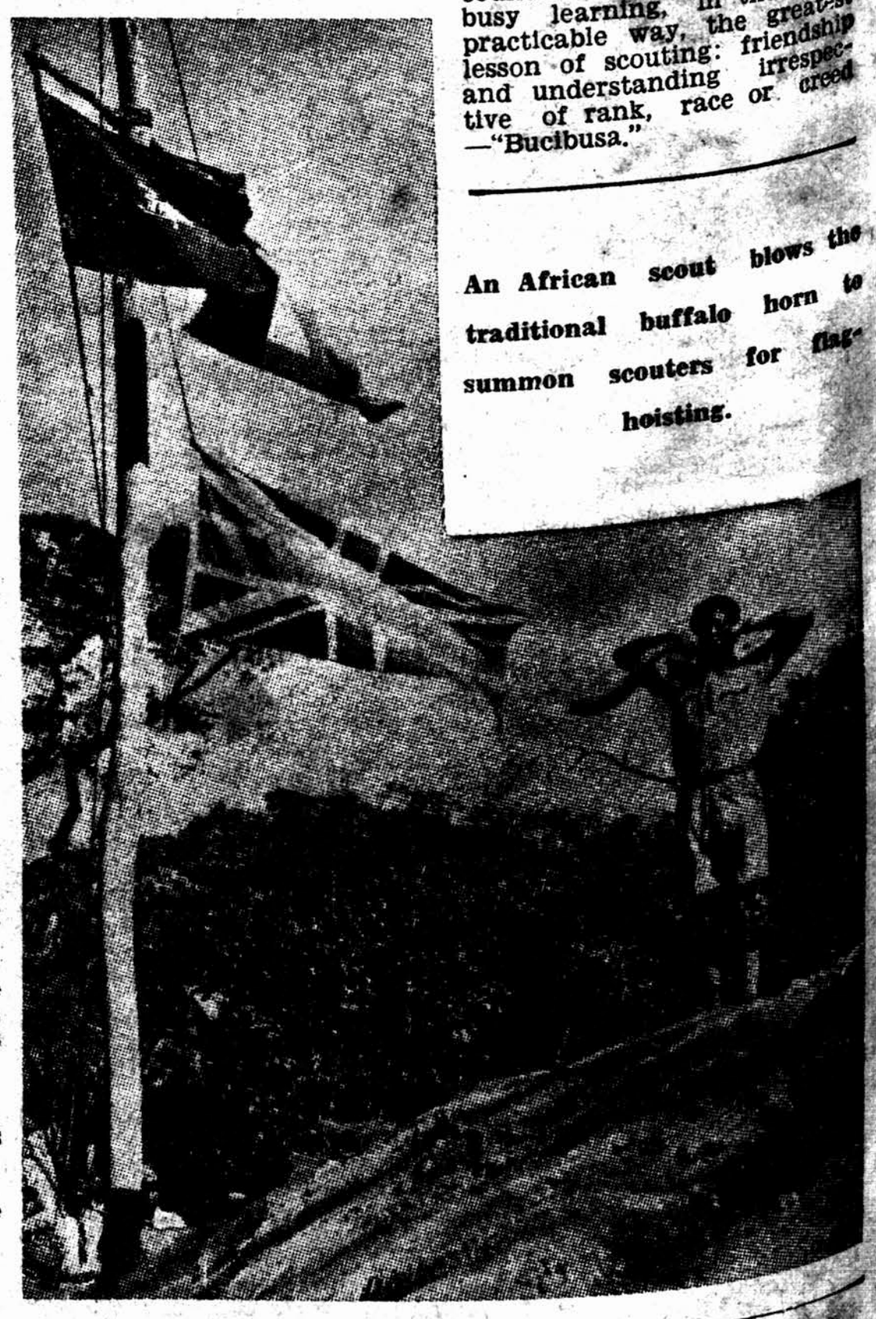
Deputising for Lord Rowallan, Chief Scout of the Commonwealth and Empire, General Sir John Shea, President of the London Scouts, flew to Nkana from London to perform the opening ceremony.

A crowded programme included a number of international competitions and scout tests as well the ever-popular camp fires. Colourful and interesting scenes were abundant. The Barotseland (Northern Rhodesia) Scouts wearing their tribal skirts gave illustrations, in song and dance, of the culture and art of their own people. Another Northern Rhodesian troop gave a clever stage version of Alan Paton's book "Cry The Beloved Country."

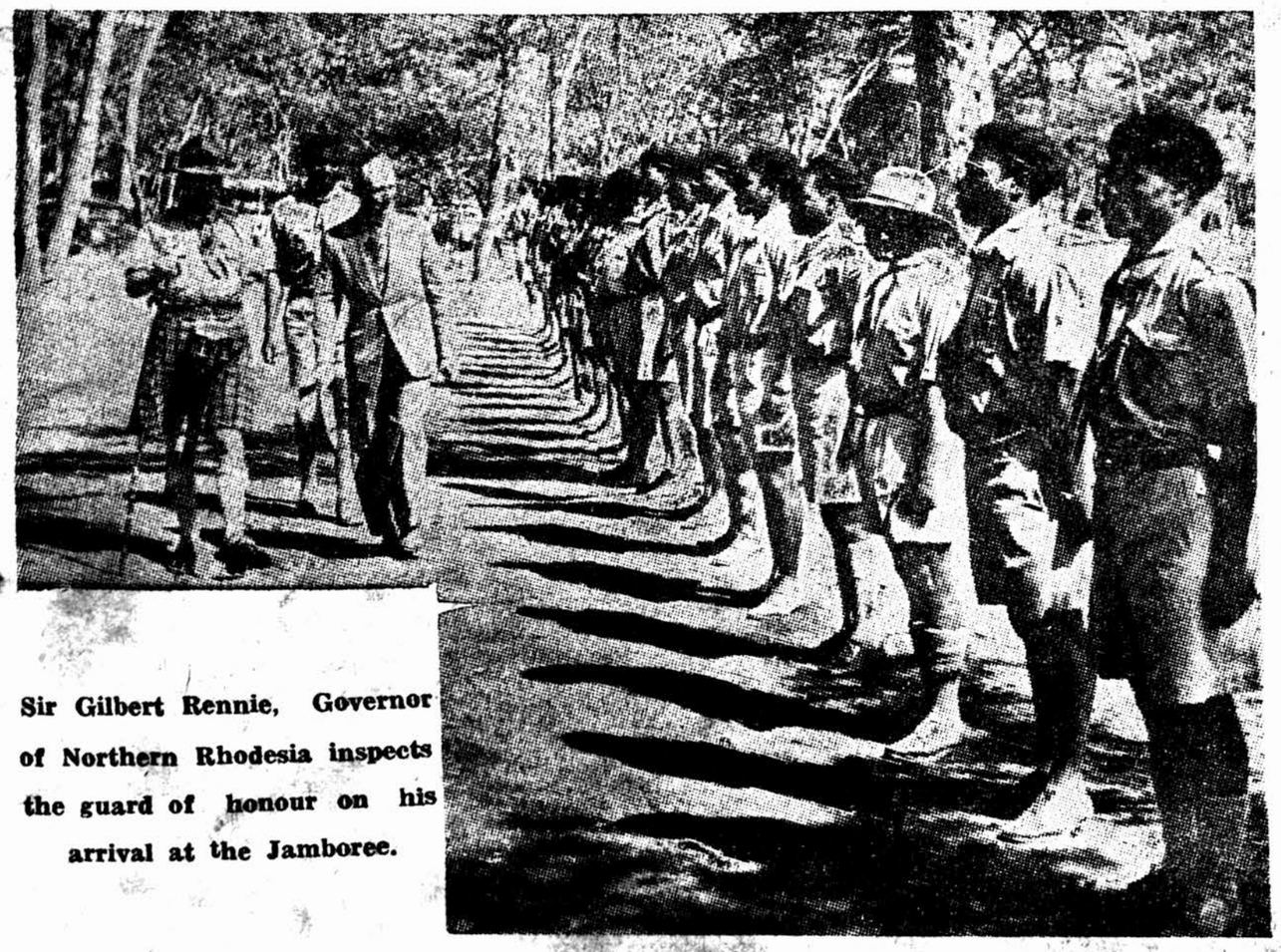
An international football competition was won by Tanganyika who beat Basutoland in the final by one goal to nil. The Jamboree Flag, carried each day by the contingent with the cleanest and most ingenious camp, was won by the Jeanes School Scouts of Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia.

The Camp was open to visitors every day. Among these was Sir Gilbert Rennie, Governor of Northern Rhodesia and Chief Scout of the Territory. He attended a mass camp fire and spent the night in camp.

The "Bucibusa" spirit which informed the gathering augurs well for the peace and goodwill of the whole of Africa. Everywhere one looked one saw these Scouts from ten countries in the Continent busy learning, in the most practicable way, the greatest lesson of scouting: friendship and understanding irrespective of rank, race or creed —"Bucibusa."



An African scout blows the traditional buffalo horn to summon scouters for flag-hoisting.



Sir Gilbert Rennie, Governor of Northern Rhodesia inspects the guard of honour on his arrival at the Jamboree.

ORIGIN OF BLOTTING PAPER

Writing in a recent issue of "Stationery Trade Review," Mr. A. G. Thomson was able to reveal some interesting facts regarding the development of blotting paper.

The original method of absorbing superfluous ink from writing was to sprinkle powdered sand or cuttle-fish over the paper and this practice persisted until the beginning of the 19th century, when blotting paper, as we know it to-day, was first discovered.

Other forms of absorbent paper had been used as far back as the 15th century and fragments of some coarse, grey, unsized paper have been found amongst the leaves of 15th century accounts where it had been left after blotting. Early in the 16th century it must have been quite widely used for it is referred to in W. Hosman's Vulgaria of 1519. "Blottynge paper," he states "serveth to drye wette wryttynge, lest there be made blottis or blurris."

In about the year 1800 John Slade was making some writing paper at Snakeley Mill in Berkshire and it so happened that the necessary "size" was omitted. The resulting paper was regarded as waste until someone noticed its absorbent property and realised that here was an opportunity of producing a new type of commercial paper which would be of use to everyone who wrote with a pen, and it was not long before 'Slade Original Hand-made Blotting" became a necessary requisite for the writing trade.

This same John Slade is a direct ancestor of the present proprietors of Snakeley Mill, T.B. Fort Ltd., makers of the renowned "Ford's Gold Medal" blotting paper. This paper has remained essentially unaltered for 150 years although it has been made on a machine since 1848. The product was given the name of "Gold Medal Blotting" because it was the first and only blotting paper to be accorded a gold medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1855.

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